THE BEAVER ARGUS
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.50 per square for first insertion, and $1 each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type considered a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable so to do.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

G. L. EBERHART,
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. jan1'68.

JAS. CAMERON,
Attorney at Law,
BEAVER, PENN'A.,
OFFICE IN THE NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. sept9'68:ly.

DR. J. R. LOCKHART,
FREEDOM, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.
All calls promptly attended. [sept2:3m

Beaver Seminary & Institute.
FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 8, 1868.
THIS SCHOOL, SO LONG AND SUCCESSFULLY conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address H. T. TAYLOR. jy22:tf.

DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM
PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,
ROCHESTER, PA.
☞ Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr9'68:ly.

JOS. H. GREER,
ARCHITECT, MECHANICIAN
AND
Engineer of Arts and Manufactures.
Office and Residence,
ROCHESTER, PA.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, ... E. P. KUHN.
CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.
Atty's, at Law.
OFFICE, THIRD ST.,
apr8'67:ly. *BEAVER, PA.*

P. JEUNET,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,
(In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.)
Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order.
☞ The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'68:3m.

DENTISTRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
☞ Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year. J. S. GOSHORN.
oct26'68:1y.

DR. WM. H. SUTHERLAND,
DENTIST,
THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PENN'A.
(OVER THE LOCAL OFFICE)
Has just returned from Ohio, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, with one of the ablest dentists in the country.
All work executed in style and at prices defying competition. [sept23'68:1y

E. GOLDSMIT,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
342 Liberty, opposite Wayne St., Pittsburgh.
☞ Persons purchasing Cigars of him can always be sure of getting the same article, as he manufactures them under his own supervision and can guarantee perfect satisfaction. nov11'68:m

BEAVER LADIES SEMINARY.
WILL OPEN ON 8TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.—Pupils received at every stage of advancement. In the Primary Department boys and girls received. Young men will be taught by the Principal in his own room, but none taken as boarders.
Our purpose is to establish the reputation of the school on thorough scholarship in every branch studied. It is therefore important that pupils should be present at the opening of the school, and continue regular in their attendance.
Having had over one hundred enrolled during the past year, we hope for a large increase during the coming year. D. H. A. M'LEAN, Principal.
aug11'68:tf.

G. T. PARKER.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
TENDERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Rochester and surrounding towns; he would say that he pays particular attention to Surgery. His new mode of distinguishing diseases enables him to offer great relief to persons suffering with chronic diseases. He will also aid other physicians in surgery and the diagnoses of difficult cases by having timely notice.
Office on the Diamond, two doors east of Conway's store, and nearly opposite Mr. Johnson's grocery, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
sept7'65.

S. B. BRIGGS, MANAGER. E. BLUNT, JR. SEC. & TREAS
INDUSTRY SALT CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
TABLE & COARSE SALT,
Industry, Beaver Co., Pa.
All salt put up in good order and warranted to give satisfaction.
All orders promptly attended to. sept1'tf.

BEAVER ACADEMY.
THIS INSTITUTION WAS OPENED ON MONDAY, Oct. 12th, 1868.
REV. JOHN W. MARTIN, D. D.
has been chosen Principal. He was formerly Principal of the Ulster Institution for the deaf-dumb and the blind, Belfast; and Headmaster of the National Institution for the deaf and dumb of Ireland, Claremont, Dublin; and recently President of the Lincoln University. We are assured that Dr. Martin is a ripe scholar and a successful instructor. He purposes to revive the school if God will. The first term will be short, in consequence of the lateness of beginning. The tuition will correspond. A liberal discount will be allowed to the orphans of soldiers and children of clergymen.
D. L. DEMPSEY, } Committee.
D. P. LOWARY, }
sept1'tf.

One of the Largest & Most Successful
WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES
In the old extensive and reliable House of
Wm. Flemming,
No. 139 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OUR GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies' and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock. GEO. FLEMMING.
aug11'68:1y.

OUR STORY-TELLER.

MY FATHER'S WIFE.

My father had, in just as few words as possible, expressed his intention of marrying again. My mother—God bless her!—died only one short year before, after twenty years of harmonious domestic life, leaving two children, my sister Clara, now seventeen and myself. I was almost twenty, had graduated at college, and was studying law with my father, whose practice was second to none in Boston. He scrutinized my features closely while communicating the astounding intelligence and realized that it was not very graciously received.

The news overwhelmed me, and my sister would, I knew, be almost fatal. Who the new mistress of our home was to be we knew not; but my father soon relieved me on this point.

"The lady is Miss Fanny Hanover, of Detroit, and the wedding will be, God willing, four weeks from to-day. You have never seen her, Fred, and I may as well inform you that she is young, fine-looking, and more than ordinarily amiable and attractive, and will, I trust, be a pleasant companion for both you and Clara."

With a kind 'Good-night,' he left me to my reflections.

'I don't care, Fred,' said Clara to me the next morning, after an extremely unsocial breakfast. 'I know I shall hate her. Just to think of our happy little circle being broken up, and a stranger introduced as mistress, turning everything topsy-turvy!' and my beautiful sister burst into a convulsive fit of sobbing which really alarmed me. Soothing was out of the question, and I earnestly hoped she would recover her wonted serenity before she had succeeded in making us all miserable.

Father took especial pains to conciliate her, and drew her on his knee much oftener then usual.

About three days before the wedding was to take place found us *en route* for Detroit.—Just before starting father drew Clara tenderly toward him, and said:

'Now, my darling daughter, I do hope that for my sake, and the sake of another quite as sensitive as yourself, that you will do everything in your power to appear the kind loving child you have always been. I have spoken of you to Fanny so freely and so warmly that I should be grieved indeed to have her compelled to change the good opinion she has already formed, and from my glowing description too, Clara. That would be rather unkind to me.

Clara sobbed out an inarticulate reply, in which I heard something about 'mother.'

'But I do not bring you a mother, Clara, or a mistress, but simply a friend and companion. Why can I not make you understand it?'

'I will try, father, indeed I will, to be all you desire,' and the conversation ended.

I saw immediately from the outside appearance of the mansion which we approached, that my father had chosen from a family quite his equal in wealth and position.

It was an elegant establishment, surrounded with handsome grounds and fine old trees, and I made my silent criticisms, I noticed that father was eagerly scanning the windows, and I thought, as an eloquent smile lit up his noble countenance, that whoever had selected him for a life-companion had shown, to say the least, unmistakable good taste.

'There she is; look quick, Fred,' and I caught a glimpse of a sweet young face looking longingly out.

'Where, father?' I asked in astonishment.

'Why there at the parlor window; but you are too late now,' he replied, as we drove rapidly to the door.

'Surely that little young *girl* cannot be the bride-elect,' I reasoned dismally; but all doubts were speedily dispelled, as I saw the same sweet face lifted lovingly to his, and the charmingly petit figure clasped in his warm embrace.

Fanny, this is my daughter Clara I have told you so much about; and this is my son Ferdinand, whom I believe I have also mentioned.

Clara, which I knew was irrepressible, received and returned the warm salutations of the blushing beauty, while I, feeling more awkward than ever before in my life, and scarcely knowing what demonstration to make, awaited my turn.

'I really feel acquainted with you, Ferdinand,' said she, advancing and putting up her rosy lips for a kiss. 'Your father has described you so accurately. Will you try to love me just a little?' she asked in more subdued tones; for although I am doing my best to be dignified and self-possessed yet you can scarcely imagine how fully I realize my delicate position, and how important I feel to have both you and your sister love me.'

The poor timid, trembling little darling, how I loved and how I pitied her! I think my eyes must have expressed my feelings pretty literally, for, without waiting for a reply she said:

'I know we shall be friends; and now the worst is over.

'Yes, indeed,' I replied; 'friends before we met, on my father's account—friends now for our own sakes, and because we love each other.

'Oh, if you only knew how welcome these words are, Ferd!—calling me by my home name—'you would thank God that for my sake you were allowed to utter them!'

'Well how is it, Fanny?' said father laughingly advancing.

'Just as I desired, but much more than I expected, and my heart is so full!' and she buried her head in Clara's lap and wept, while the latter stroked her beautiful brown hair caressingly, and father looked on, gratified and astonished.

The wedding was an affair of high life and Fanny's father, her only surviving parent, seemed to feel the separation bitterly. I overheard her say to him as he walked down to the carriage to bid her a last good buy:

"Oh, father, for my sake be kind to poor ——"

I did not catch the name, but his reply was perfectly audible:

'Do not add to the bitterness of our parting; you have other duties, and a more honorable love to attend to now. Forget him.'

That sounded strangely.

Had this apparently straight forward and affectionate little woman cherished another passion? and was this union merely one of policy? I asked myself all the way home.

I would have given half my fortune to have blotted out those words; but after a few days of pleasant domestic experience I determined to put to one side the whole affair, and to believe her guiltless of intended wrong at all events.

My father seemed perfectly happy, and Clara and she got on splendidly. Fanny was an indefatigable worker and thinker and without a particle of noise or bustle, she arranged everything in the most methodical and tasteful manner, always planning and advising with my sister, and I have no doubt that Clara imagined that a very large share of the domestic success was attributable to herself.

Evening parties, dinner-parties, soirees—social and musical—all had to be attended to, and 'little mother,' as I had fondly named her, was at home everywhere; no part of her education seemed to have been neglected, and I laughingly assured her when I selected a wife I should certainly try Detroit.

Six months had almost slipped by, and no cloud had arisen to dim the precious light of our charming home.

One morning while sitting at a late breakfast, the servant brought in several letters, and one for Mrs. Edwin Carrington. I noticed the color fade from cheek and lip while the beautiful lids grew heavy with their weight of unshed tears. She nervously broke the seal.

Father, busy with his correspondence, did not notice for awhile, but finally observing her troubled look, inquired:

'Bad news, Fanny?'

'Nothing of any consequence, dear,' was her scarcely audible reply.

'Father is well I hope?'

'It is not from home, Edwin,' and immediately excused herself from the table.

For the first time I saw that my father was discomposed, and I knew that the truth whatever it might be would be infinitely better than suspicion and uncertainty, and I determined to watch matters and advise her, if I was able.

In a few moments she descended to the breakfast parlor again with the tear stains carefully washed away from her sweet young face.

Two or three days after I entered the library, quite unexpectedly, and found it unoccupied.

Clara had gone I knew to a matinee. An elegant portfolio, which I recognized as Fanny's, lay on the table, and on it an unfinished sheet. There in her beautiful chirography was written:

'My Darling Claude.—Do not accuse me of not loving you, for that breaks my heart.—Why do you persecute me? You know I am the wife of an upright, honorable man, and by this course of conduct you are wrecking all my happiness. I will come to you to-morrow at three——'

And then proceeded to designate the stable at the extremity of the garden for their meeting. I had just time to walk into the back drawing room and throw myself upon the sofa to escape detection.

'Why, Ferd, are you home so soon?' as she caught sight of my prostrate figure while passing the door; and no kiss for little mother?' she inquired reproachfully with a sad quiver to the beautiful lips.

My heart smote me instantly.

'Can this woman be false?' I inquired of my restless soul. If so, then was there no innocence on earth; and I answered her beseeching look with one quite as earnest.

'Come here, little mother, and I will kiss you; but I have a bad headache.'

Instantly cool little hands were on my forehead.

'I hope you are not going to have a fever, Ferd; but your head is fearfully hot. Wait a moment till I get my Cologne; and then followed a systematic bathing, which I quietly

[illegible]

what manner of woman she was.

I feigned sleep, and after a few more passes the room was quietly darkened, a wet napkin laid on my forehead, and I heard her whisper:

'Fast asleep! dear Ferd, how dearly I love him! I wish I dared to tell him; but he would hate me, too. How I wish I was dead.'

That she suffered excruciatingly I knew; but what could be done to save her? For I realized that prompt and vigorous measures must be immediately adopted, or a life-long misery for more than one must be the result.

The next afternoon I entered the stable by the next street, about half-past two, and stowed myself safely away in one of the haylofts, where I could see and hear everything that was necessary.

The coachman harnessed up and drove off, and in a few moments after a stranger entered whose personal appearance I eagerly scanned. He was tall, straight, light complexioned, side-whiskers and mustache, revealing just enough of a pair of finely cut lips to remind me of some one, and to save my life I could not remember who. He was decently but not fashionable dressed, and there was a recklessness about his general deportment which contrasted strangely with his expressive face and massive forehead. In a moment more I heard the light familiar footstep, and with a cry of, 'Oh Claud, you poor dear darling,' Fanny sunk into his embrace, as naturally as a child into the arms of its mother.

'My God!' I ejaculated, 'after this all the women in the world are nothing to me!—a confounded set of hypocrites.

And yet, with all this overwhelming evidence, I pitied her from the depths of my soul. Their conversation was carried on in low tones, and I heard but a little distinctly. But I think it must have been in answer to a demand for money, she said:

'Claude, I cannot keep you supplied; my husband is good and generous, but no money of his shall you ever touch; and then followed a whispered conversation, lasting a few minutes longer.

They separated, and, I thought, not very kindly—Fanny in tears, and he with smothered curses.

'What was the next course?' I asked myself. I was not at all surprised to hear that Mrs. Carrington was indisposed, and begged to be excused from the tea-table and evening circle. Esther remained up stairs with her, while Clara and I played chess—both evidently thinking of something else. She, too, had evidently read Fanny's embarrassment.

After she retired I sat by the library fire for a long time thinking intently. I turned the gas low, and racked my brain to devise some expedient for the safety of father and mother, both; for, after all I had seen and heard, the latter was still very dear to me, and her interests mine irrespective of any tie which bound her to the family.

It was a little past midnight, and I was just leaving the library, when my father entered, hastily.

'I am glad to find you up, Ferd,' he said, in a tone which he endeavored to make calm and commonplace. 'I want to advise with you, for I am literally overwhelmed. Fanny you know, has not been herself since the reception of that strange letter a week ago. She has never said anything concerning it; but I have had my suspicions. To-night, after she had got asleep, I found a piece of it in the bottom of the coal scuttle. She intended of course to destroy it; and if it is not from a lover, then I am no lawyer. God forgive me if I judge the poor child harshly!'

And my father buried his head in his hands and sobbed like a child.

'Can you not induce her to confess?' I asked, in desperation.

'Heaven forbid!' he cried. 'With this damning proof in my possession, I shall never ask her a question, or utter a command, save that she go immediately home to her father.'

A sharp click on the back drawing-room window, as if made with some burglarious instrument, arrested our attention. In a moment, without a particle of noise, father passed me a pistol, and both armed, we took our position each side of the window. The sash was carefully lifted, and a man's head appeared.

Father fired, and the burglar fell to the floor. I turned on the gas, and immediately recognized the man I had seen at the stable.

'Oh, Edwin! Oh, Ferd! what is the matter?' and little mother made her appearance, all in *dishabille*, her beautiful hair streaming down her shoulders. 'Some one killed? Oh, my God! what have you done?' and before we could prevent her, she threw herself by the side of the murderous ruffian, buried her head in his neck, covered his face with kisses, and with all the endearing epithet that could possibly be lavished on another, endeavored to restore him to stability.

'Get something, somebody! why do you stand gazing at me? He was all in the world I had left. I knew you and he has always been mine. Oh, father! this is your work! brought to this horrible end by your unforgiving relentless spirit?——'

'And did you love this man so dearly, little one?' said my father, all his natural nobility rising at the sight of misery. 'Who is he, darling? Don't be afraid to tell us' he continued, in that same tone and strain, though I knew his heart was breaking.

'I never intended you should know anything about our disgrace. He has been the misery of my life; and what have I not suffered for him? and yet how to idolatry I have loved him! Oh, Edwin, this poor sinful dying man, is my own cousin, darling brother! Oh, Claude! how could you have sunk to this?'

'Your brother, pet!' and my father could say no more; but little mother was pressed close to his noble heart, and I turned away to hide the tears which would fall in spite of all efforts to drive them back.

'But what did you think, Edwin? and you Ferd?' and the liquid eyes were turned mournfully to his.

'Oh! everything darling; but the right! Ay Ferd,' said he addressing me, 'this is the happiest moment of my life; how could ever we have suspected you—by precious wife?'

It seems that for some trifling, youthful misdemeanor this unfortunate man had been expelled from his father's house years before but Fanny had always been his friend, doing whatever she could to assist him. He had fallen into bad company, acquired a habit of gambling, been led from bad to worse, until brought to this melancholy fate. But we did not leave him there to make all these reflections. A surgeon was soon summoned a plausible explanation given, and Claude recovered sufficiently to be sent home to his father's house, who under the strange circumstances, was compelled to receive him.

The affair was kept entirely quiet, and 'little mother' continued to be the light and joy of our household.

THE BIBLE.

Who composed the following description of the Bible we may never know. It was found in Westminster Abbey, matchless and debateless.

A nation would be [illegible] governed by no other [illegible] but book it [illegible] or done.

It gives instruction to a Senate, authority and direction to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband a-board of the household, and wife as mistress of the table, tells him how to rule, and she how to manage.

It entails honor to parents, and enjoins obedience to children.

It prescribes and limit the sway of the sovereign, the rule of the rich, and the authority of the master—commands the subjects to honor, and the servant to obey; and the blessing and protection of the Almighty to all that walk by its rule.

It gives directions for foddings and burials.

It promises food and ament, and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father—tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his dow is to trust—and promises a father to the former, and a husband to the latter.

It teaches a man to set his house in order, and how to make his will; appoints a dowry for his wife, and cuts the right of the first born and allows how e young branches shall be left.

It defends the right of, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter over-reacher and trespasser.

It is the first book, the best book.

It contains the choicest matter—gives the best instruction—affords greatest pleasure and satisfaction that ever enjoyed.

It contains the best and most profound mysteries that were evenned; it brings the best of comfort to the inquiring and disconsolate.

It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to glory.

It is a brief recital of what is to come.

It settles all matters in date, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind conscience of all their scruples.

It reveals the only true and true God, and shows the way to Him, sets aside all other gods, and describes vanity of them and all that trust in [illegible] in short, it is a book of laws to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom that counts all folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of life, that shows the way from ever[illegible] death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars.

It describes the oldest terrestial and infernal worlds, and the [illegible] of the angelic myriads, human tribes, devilish legions.

It will instruct the polished mechanic and most profound [illegible].

It is the best covenant ever was agreed on; the best deed that was sealed, the best evidence that was produced; the best will that ever was signed.

To understand it, is wise indeed; to be ignorant of it, is to [illegible] destitute of wisdom.

It is the king's best code, magistrate's best rule, the housewife's guide, the servant's best directory, the man's best companion; it is the alboy's spelling book, and the learned master piece.

It contains a choice [illegible] for a novice and a profound mystery sage.

It is the ignorant man's dictionary and the wise mans directory.

It affords knowledge by inventions for the humorous, and darings for the grave, and is its own interpreter.

It encourages the [illegible] warrior, the swift, the overcomer; promises an eternal reward to the [illegible] conqueror, the winner, and the [illegible]. And that which crowns all is, the author is without partiality, and without [illegible].

"In whom there is no [illegible] or shadow of turning."

Gen. Forrest says he is to fight a duel with Kilpatrick, we guess will wait until Kilpatrick has his bucked.

THE MOUTH.

A lecture delivered before the Beaver county Teachers' Institute, by Dr. A. W. Acheson.

He who created all things by the word of his power allowed his greatness not only in the mere creation out of nothing, but also by the wonderful variety He gave to his creations. Such is this variation that the eye never wearies in gazing at, nor the ear in listening to, nor the mind in searching out the beauties of nature. Many things which at first sight appears devoid of interest on comparison with those of like character are replete with instruction. It is our desire to examine into and compare the construction of the mouth as found in several species of animals, to see if there from we can draw any pleasure. It is situate at the beginning, or rather is itself the beginning of the alimentary canal.

Into it enters all food, and much which is not food. From it should issue nothing except what would gladden the heart of man.

The jaws which give shape and size to the mouth project in the man none beyond the forehead. In the monkey, which approaches nearest to man, we find a slight deviation from this. And in the lower animals the jaws are projected so as to form a snout or bill, which by its length, breadth, strenth or shape exhibit some peculiarity in the mode or means of feeding of the possessor. In man there are hands to convey food to the mouth and no need of projection. If we had no hands yet browsed like the ox the ends of our noses would be worn off, and all would be crosseyed, looking toward the object eating. But our Creator has adapted all mouths to their work. The jaws of the lion are strong to crush bones. The end of the humming bird's bill as soft and pliant as moist chamois leather; or, In all birds which live by picking up seeds is a short strong bill—chicken, pheasant, turkey; in such as pick up insects and worms a longer bill but not so strong—robin, crow, bluebird; in such as catch insects in the air a bill broad at the base—martin, swallow; in such as dig insects from trees, a long and strong bill—woodpecker; in such as live on the water, a broad bill—duck, goose; in such as live on the waters edge a very long bill, (and long legs)—kill-dee, heron, crane. In fact all birds which have to reach a distance for their food have long bills—humming bird, fly-up-the-creek. On birds of prey is a crooked beak—hawk, eagle, owl. The reason for this variety is explained by the habits of the birds.

The jaw has motion—in birds and carnivorous animals only up and down—In others this and a lateral motion. In the preparation of flesh for digestion much less mastication is necessary than for grain, because the gastric juice easily finds access to all parts of a mass of flesh through a few openings, working its way like oil up a lamp wick; but in grain the covering of each starch granule must be ruptured before the contents are affected. The rupturing of one pellicle gives no access to the contents of the next, but each must be ruptured for itself. If the time allowed for digestion be occupied in dissolving the covering of the grain the contents pass out of the stomach without being digested at all. All farmers should be acquainted with that fact when they fatten pork. Grind your corn to rupture the covering of the grain, and boil the meal to rupture the pellicle of the starch granule, and when eaten the gastric juice be[illegible] able to act on the nutrious part of the [illegible] and in less time and [illegible] fattened quicker.

The lips form the front and lateral boundaries of the mouth. By them in some animals food is secured. The horse in grazing collects the grass with the upper lip. So the giraffe collects leaves. In the elephant and tapir the upper lip is prolonged into a proboscis, and is used with almost as much dexterity as the hand in man. The carniverous and gnawing animals have the upper lip cleft, or what is better known as the hare lip. By this arrangment it is better removed out of the way in securing the food or seizing its prey. Those animals generally lap water because the lips cannot be brought sufficiently close together by muscles to permit the forming of a vaccuum in the mouth.

The teeth prepare the food for the stomach. In fowls they are wanting, their place being supplied by a muscular organ called the gizzard. To effect the comminution of food stones are swallowed, against which the food is rubbed. The teeth are arranged along the jaws, except in some of the small fish, in which they are placed farther down and on all sides of the throat, bruising the food in the act of swallowing. Dentine, a substance resembling bone and enamel, compose the teeth. The latter is usually on the outside, but always so arranged that a skillful anatomist can tell to what animal a tooth belongs. Let me illustrate. Some years ago a U. S. exploring party sent from the territory of Nebraka a tooth, to the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia. Dr. Joseph Leidy was called upon to tell if possible to what animal it belonged. After much study he gave his opinoin that it was a fragment from the upper back molar of the right side of a rhinoceros. He was laught at. First, for saying what tooth it was from, much less from which jaw or which side of the jaw. Second, for saying it was from a rhinoceros, as that animal had never been known to exist on this continent. Silently he endured the sneers of educated men. But in two years relief come. At the end of that time the whole skeleton of a rhinoceros was sent by the same party from the same locality to the Academy, and the fragment fitted exactly where Dr. Leidy said it belonged.

I would like to demonstrate the arrangement of he enamel, but not being supplied with the teeth will only speak of it in the cutting teeth. In these the enamel is in front and dentine behind. One being softer than the other, wears off sooner and keeps the tooth sharp, as a spade is made, one side steel and the other iron—one wears off the quicker and keeps it sharp. These teeth grow constantly, so that the old story of the rat that gnawed the file is not so bad after all, for the teeth soon grew out again. It is not only a pleasure for the rodent to gnaw, but an actual necessity. If he would not, his teeth would grow so large as to get in his way. For an experiment—the next rat you catch pull out his upper front teeth, and keep him as a curiosity.

His lower front teeth, no longer having anything to oppose them, will grow to a great length. Teeth grow, not like the branch of a tree, by having new material added to what is now the end, but like the finger nail, by having it added at the root and it pushes the rest forward.

Teeth are classed into molars, canine and incisors. By the class of teeth an animal has, you can tell on what he lives. The hog has in the back part of the jaw teeth much resembling the molars of man. In front the arrangement of the incisors is peculiar. They do not meet as in man, squarely end to end, but at an angle. And when we recollect the habits of the animal—its rooting for what is found beneath the surface—we see a beautiful provision. By such an arrangement it is enabled to scoop out with ease what otherwise might be difficult to get at. Of in that delightful game of mumbly peg, have you ever wished for teeth like those when it came your turn to "go for" the peg? Have your school boy days so long passed that you cannot recollect how you used to stipulate for the privilege of gouging a hole for your nose, and biting out enough of mother earth to get a fair shake at the splinter?

The tusk of the tame hog are much like those of the elephant, more for ornament than use. In the wild state however they answer as a means of defense.

The carniverous animals have, in the back part of the jaw teeth much resembling those of the saw. The front teeth are used only for seizing, and two in each jaw grow to a great length, enabling the animal better to hold its prey.

The teeth of the snake are as fine and sharp as needle points, and movable, lying on the jaw with the points back when not in use. They resemble sickle teeth in arrangement, but in use they act like wires in a rat trap. As long as the object passes towards the throat all right, but if it attempts to return the teeth prevent it.

The cow is not possessed of any upper front teeth. If this fact should ever meet you again do not act strangely about it. It is always well enough to be acquainted with common things. I once knew a talented lawyer who ordered his his hired man to drown a beautiful set of maltese kittens because they were born blind.

In man we see two sets of teeth, primary and secondary. The latter grow pressing upon and absorbing the roots of the former, consequently, when the primary are ready to be pulled there are no roots to them.

Each tooth is supplied by its own nerve. But as age comes on the nerve atrophies, and that explains why old people seldom complain of tooth ache, while children go to bed every damp night with a cloth of hot salt to their jaws.

The tongue in some animals is used in securing the food. The anteater has a long slim tongue which he projects, covered with glutinous saliva. The ants are secured by this and the tongue is then drawn into the mouth again.

The frog has a forcep shaped tongue. When he leaps at a fly he projects and clasps his tongue, rarely missing his aim. When not in use lies folded back out of the way.

The woodpecker has a barbed tongue which it thrusts through a worm and draws it out of its hole.

The snake's tongue is forked.

The tongue of animals that lap water is thin and when drinking it forms a cup at the end and lifts the water into its mouth.

Man uses the tongue to keep the food between his teeth; also to swallow with. To perform the latter the food is forced back into the throat by raising the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and then letting the muscles of the throat take charge of it.—There must always be something to swallow before the act can be performed. Prove it, collect all the saliva in your mouth and swallow it. Do this rapidly three or four times so as to get the mouth comparatively dry. Now try to swallow. You cannot.—It is impossible.

But the tongue has a far higher power than the mere acquisition or moving of food—the power of speech. As the air is forced from the lungs it strikes against the vocal membranes, not cords, for they are not such, but membranes. Ordinarily the membranes lie lax and are not vibrated by the passing air. But when we wish to speak these membranes are tightened by muscles, like a fiddle string is stretched by a key. And as the tighter the string is stretched the higher the note it will give forth, so with the vocal membrane. For common conversation the small muscles avoited larynx answer, but to [illegible] the muscles of the throat are brought into action. It is only lately an Italian was encored and called again and again on the stage, because in a certain song, with a fine tenor voice, he reached B. flat. Every time he sang there was perfect stillness until he reached that note, then thunders of applause would drown his voice. The third time he came upon the stage feeling dubious about his ability to reach it. He made a violent effort, heard something, but reached it and was applauded as usual. On retiring behind the curtain he discovered that his collar bone was broken. I give this merely to show what effort is sometimes required to tighten the membrans.

Tightening and vibration is all the membranes have to do with speech. They create sound—the tongue, teeth and lips modify and make speech out of that sound. Run over the alphabet and you will see that the teeth and lips are used to a small extent only in speaking, the tongue making nearly all the modifications. A defect arising from hare lip or an absence of teeth is very noticable, even more so than one of the tongue, for the same amount of trouble with the tongue would prevent speech altogether.—In a hare lip the trouble is in pronouncing b, m, and p, because of the impossibility of completely stopping off the breath and permitting it to break forth suddenly. In the absence of teeth words beginning with s are spoken as if spelled with th, as thugar, thalt, thoft thoap and thoda. The affection known as tied tongue uses this letter somewhat similarly, as "tham hath a croth cut thaw," only not so plainly. It is caused by the tongue being tied down at the end, and when it is desired to sound the letters it has to rise to the roof in the middle, and sounds like a person talking with a full mouth. A traveller asked a boy on the creek bank fishing, which road led to Brighton. 'Purthu a wite and woad.' "What is in your mouth, boy?" "Wums fur bait." The tongue fills up the mouth to such an extent as to interfere with articulation.

But when it is free to move, what a wonderful little organ it is! It can run as slowly as the pendulum of a town clock, or as fast as a weaver's shuttle. And it never gets tired. I have seen persons sore from laughing. I have seen soldiers drop exhausted on a hard march. I have seen woman with headache from using their eyes in sewing too much. I have seen horses so much fatigued as to refuse their food. I never have seen or heard of a tired tongue. There is no such thing. I once knew an auctioneer who declared his tongue was hung in the middle and wagged at both ends. If one end got tired he turned it over and used the other. But laying aside jokes—what power has it? Capable of doing much good—of doing much more evil! By it some of the grandest as also some of the saddest events of time have been caused. It was the tongue of the serpent that drove our first parents from Eden, and entailed so much misery on mankind, a curse uttered by it made canaan and his offspring servants of servants. The confusion of tongues separated all earth's inhabitants at the building of Babel. It secured for Jacob a portion above his brother. It cast Joseph into prison. It also made him second ruler of Egypt. It drove Moses into the Wilderness. It taught Pharaoh the wrath of God. It sang "Hosanna in the highest" to the Savior of men, and then cried "crucify him." Truly it is a wonderful little organ! It can soothe an infant to sleep in its mother's arms, or charge an army into battle. It can persuade a man to tread the narrow path that leads to everlasting life, or imbrue his hand in his brother's blood. It can incite a rebellion or put down one. It can elect a President or depose a queen. All have felt its influence the plaintive wail of a new born infant, the supplication of a little child, the angry curse of the wayward youth, the prayer of a christian and the broken accents of the dying are but instances of its eloquence. It can wet the cheek by tales of sorrow—clench the teeth at stories of wrong—elicit applause at the recital of braveries—soothe the last moments of the sinner. What politician had not hung in delight on the tongue of an eloquent orator as he argued his side of the question? What christian has not felt his heart warmed towards the King of Kings by the ressitless appeals of some favorite minister? What lover of music has not been entranced by the warbling of a Jenny Lind?

By the tongue we communicate all our wants to each other. By it as little children we tell our mothers that we love them. By it as boys we tell the girls that we love them. By it as men we tell our ladies that we love them. O! what a world of happiness the tongue can make of this world. It can make a man act decietfully. It can make a man buy on stocks. It can make a man drink whisky. O! what a world of misery that tongue can make of this world! What a wonderful little organ it is! Better than honey in the honey comb—worse than smoke to the eyes, or vinegar to the teeth. Good powder will rob a man of his life—the tongue will steal his honor. Steam power will drive a tunnel through a solid rock—the tongue will drive an unpossibility through a thousand minds. Electricity will circle the earth nine times in a minute but.

Faster than the lightning flies
A slander always flies.

Beware of your tongue for upon it are life and death.

Incident of Army Life.

During the spring of 1865, I was on detail at Gen. Ord's headquarters, and frequently carried dispatches to General Grant. He knew me as one of Gen. Ord's orderlies.—When the latter was transferred from the north to the south side of the James River, and operated with General Sheridan in the route and capture of Lee's army, I was often compelled to ride through the greater part of our own troops, before I could find Grant and deliver my dispatches.

One morning in April I received some captured letters and orders, and some copies of reports of scouts and rebel deserters, and was directed to find General Grant and deliver them to him. After riding several hours I found him between our lines during one of the front and rear attacks which the enemy made upon our left, and near the Dinwiddie court house. This rear attack produced not a little confusion in our troops,—here and there was hurrying to and fro, riding in hot haste, giving and changing orders, taking new positions or changing front. As yet the fire was desultory, a few had been killed and several wounded. General Grant, accompanied with one staff officer and an orderly or two, was assisting the division and brigade commanders in the suitable disposition of their forces, he having come upon that part of our line soon after these simultaneous attacks were made.

While engaged in these arrangements three soldiers passed near the General carrying a dead man, wrapped in a blanket, from the skirmish line. Grant rode up to them and ordering them to stop, said: 'Who have you there?'

One of them replied: 'We have the body of our captain. We are taking it to the rear.' He was just now killed on the skirmish line.' They were young men, rather tall and fine looking, and appeared from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

'You remember, my brave boys,' said the General, 'that the first duty of a soldier in the hour of battle is to secure the victory; that acquired, there will be sufficient time to care for the wounded, collect the captured property, and bury the dead.'

'We know that, General,' said the oldest of them, glancing at the stars of the Lieutenant General; but he was our father too. When we set out for the war we all promised our mother and sister that whoever should die, the survivors would send him home to be buried on the banks of the Kalamazoo.'

'It can make but little difference to your brave father where his body lies,' said Grant, 'while the more than Spartan patriotism and self-denial of your mother and sister will not permit you to leave the post of duty in an hour like this.'

They nodded assent, but were too deeply affected to reply. They laid the body of their father at the roots of a pine tree which stood near by, and half running, half walking, returned to their regiment. Tears glistened in the eyes of their commanding general as he remarked their earnest though sorrowful resignation, and he often turned to catch a glimpse of them as they sank in the little valleys and rose on the hills hurrying back.

Within less than two hours the battle of the day was won. The three brothers came out unhurt, the body of their father was embalmed at City Point, and sent to Parma, Michigan.

A little more than a month afterward, when that part of the army passed Richmond, the two younger brothers were the junior officers in their father's company, and the elder was the adjutant of their regiment.

Digging For Gold.

Not long since a green looking Vermonter walked into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist. 'Dr. Jackson, I presume,' said he. 'Yes, sir.' 'Are you alone?' 'Yes, sir.' 'May I lock the door?' and he did so; and after looking behind the sofa and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle done up in a yellow bandana on the table and opened it. 'There doctor, look at that.' 'Well,' said the doctor, 'I see it,' 'What do you call that doctor?' 'I call it iron pyrites.' "What!" said the man, "isn't that stuff gold?" "No,"

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., November 25, 1868.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

John W. Geary.

THE Philadelphia *Morning Post* suggests that the Democrats, after they are through trying to steal Gen. Grant, might attempt the larceny of the Rocky Mountains.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE has been offered the appointment of "Supervisor of Agencies" of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of the South. Salary $10,000, with the intimation if it is not enough the amount will be increased.

THE Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick has been appointed Judge of the District Court of Pittsburgh, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Judge Williams to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

THE Harrisburg *State Guard* declares for the renomination of Governor John W. Geary, and in so doing justly reflects the prevailing judgement of the Republican party in favor of a brave and faithful public servant.

HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee, is a candidate for a Cabinet office, and Gov. Brownlow, in his paper, backs him for Postmaster General; and it is furthermore said that Mr. Maynard is a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives.

THE national army, according to the last report of the Adjutant General is composed of but 43,741 men, white and black, commissioned and non-commissioned. General Grant's gradual retrenchment has told significantly on its numbers.

A FRIEND of the President elect having reminded him that he would now be constrained to forego all the ease of mind he anticipated at the end of the war, the General quietly observed: "I could not help it; I did not volunteer, and then my country drafted me."

MR. PENDLETON'S repudiation platform has been rejected in the staunch States of the Northwest by a popular majority of 274,000. His greenback theory, and the plea that it was demanded by the West, is simply a gross libel on that boldly loyal and honest section of our great land.

WE admire those Democrats who now claim that Grant will make "almost a Democratic" President. We always did admire that conservative who, when refused admission into the ark, favored faithful Noah with the prediction that the coming deluge "wouldn't be much of a shower after all."

THE statement from Washington that our revenue from all sources is sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt and the expenses of the Government, leaving a large surplus for the reduction of the debt, and that there is no necessity for falling back on increased taxes, will be read with great satisfaction.

THE Crawford *Journal* runs up the name of Governor John W. Geary as its candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and says: "Whenever the people get hold of an able and honest public servant it is best to hold on to him, and believing Governor Geary to be such a one, we earnestly recommend his renomination by the Republican party for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth."

IT is reported that the Ku-Klux Klans of Arkansas, in consequence of the discovery of their signs and pass-words by the State authorities, have burned up their records and have suspended operations till further orders from their general headquarters at New-Orleans. We guess that in view of the incoming administration at Washington, the best course of the whole Ku-Klux organization, and for all other secret political disturbers of the same character down South, on either side, will be to disband, disperse, and go into some honest calling as soon as possible.

THE reduction of the army is one of the subjects which Congress must dispose of at its coming session. Affairs in the South are bound to settle under the influence of the political results just produced at the North, whence the stern decree has gone forth that the laws of the land must be obeyed, or they will be enforced with military power. Satisfied of this fact, the people of the South are now resolved, undoubtedly, to yield to what must and does seem an irresistible power, and therefore the army can be reduced; the treasury relieved of a great drain, and thousands of working men restored to trade and labor. The Fortieth Congress should not adjourn without reducing the army.

THE electors chosen in each State meet at the Capital of that State, on the first Wednesday in December. They vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice-President, and send the result, carefully sealed, by a special messenger, who will deliver it to Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, President of the Senate. The Senate and House, having fixed a day for a joint convention, will assemble together in the House. Mr. Wade will open the certificates, count the votes, and announce that Ulysses S. Grant is elected President and Schuyler Colfax Vice President of the United States. Neither Gen. Grant nor Mr. Colfax are therefore yet legally elected; and they will not be until the first Wednesday of December.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN has at last been settled for life. The executors of the Edwin A. Stevens estate have employed him at an annual salary of $10,000 to superintend the completion of the famous Stevens battery at Hoboken, and which, when afloat, is to be tendered as a free gift to the state of New Jersey. No time is specified for the completion of the job. The General is the most fortunate man of the age. He leaped into a full-grown military reputation without ever having gained a victory. He became the idol and the candidate of the Democratic party without having paved the way to such preeminence by having done any "dirty work." Without submitting himself to being made the tool of Tammany, he has got a "job" as good as half a dozen "court houses." The election of General Grant is a good thing for General McClellan's new enterprise. President Grant's disposition and ability to keep peace will prevent any necessity for the use of the Stevens battery for many years to come, hence McClellan will have free exercise of his ruling passion, and can be as slow as he pleases, with none to molest or make him afraid.—*State Guard.*

THE attention of Democratic journals, which refused to publish the fact that the national indebtedness for the last month had decreased some $7,000,000, should be called to the additional fact that by reason of the rigid system of retrenchment insisted upon by Congress, the expenditure of the Ordnance Bureau for the last year only amounts to $3,092,000, or less than three-fifths of the expenditure of the previous year. This may seriously impair their charges of extravagance, but they can gain nothing now by insisting upon falsehood.—*Forney's Press.*

State Treasurer Irwin.

The *Guard* has made it a point, in referring to candidates for office, only to urge renomination in cases where the practice of the Republican party has been to accord two or three terms. Hence we are glad to see the general and cordial manifestation of approval evinced for State Treasurer Irwin. His course as the financial officer of the State, has been prudent, straightforward and successful to an eminent degree. According to precedent established by the Republicans of the Legislature, State Treasurers are re-elected for three terms. Gen. Irwin is in his first term, and we question whether any man placed at the head of the Treasury ever, in so short a time, made so able and so successful a financial officer. His uniform deportment, both as a man and an officer, has been unexceptional. Without regard to faction, or interests, he has impartially performed his duty. These personal advantages, added to the precedent named, make Gen. Irwin's election a fact already conceded.

The New York Election Frauds.

The Committee of the Union League Club of New York, recently appointed to investigate the conspiracy in the late election in that State in which it is alleged that a large majority of the legal voters of the State voted for Grant, Colfax and Griswold, and that that vote of the majority had been overruled and subverted by wholesale fraud, whereof the issue of counterfeit naturalization certificates, the registration of aliens and non-residents as legal votes by repeaters, have made a preliminary report, in which they set forth the objects of the present movements:

First—To satisfy the two houses of Congress by abundant proofs, that the reported majorities in this State for the electors of Seymour and Blair are tainted with fraudulent conspiracy; that their votes should be rejected in counting the votes of the Electoral College; such rejection being demanded as well by exact justice in this particular case as by a due regard to the protection of the nation from similar frauds in future elections.

Second—To procure similar evidence touching the election of the State ticket headed by John A. Griswold for Governor, and especially with a view to judicial or legislative decision in regard to the districts where the election may have been entirely vitiated by the implication of inspectors and canvassers, by a violation of the law in the appointment of inspectors, in the fraudulent conspiracy, or by the unlawful interruption of citizens in their statutory right of challenge.

Third—To secure from the State Legislature, if possible, and if not from Congress, such legislation as may be necessary to protect the purity of the franchise, and to facilitate the conviction and punishment of all attempting to debase it.

Fourth—To submit to Congress such proofs of the irregular and fraudulent manner in which, under the existing laws, certificates of citizenship have been manufactured by wholesale and scattered broadcast, as to justify that body in reconsidering the entire subject of naturalization, and in declaring the invalidity of all the pretending certificates which, in the pending canvass, have been issued in defiance of the act of Congress.

Fifth—To awaken the people, not alone of this State, but of the whole country, to the imminence of our danger from the increasing demoralization of our politics, and to induce good citizens of all parties to combine for the common protection against political fraud and corruption.

The Congress Investigating Committee.

The sub-Committee of the joint Congress Committee resumed its session yesterday, and testimony was taken showing that frauds are being perpetrated under the present revenue laws; that distillers are as successful now as they were under the old law in evading the payment of the tax, and that from one-third to one-half of the whiskey manufactured escapes taxation. The various modes by which the frauds are carried on, and by which the revenue is defrauded, were fully explained.

The sub-Committee of the joint Committee of Congress, now sitting in this city, had a witness before them yesterday who stated that frauds were as frequent under the new revenue law, with the tax on whiskey at 60 cents a gallon, as under the old law, when the tax was $2 a gallon, and who also related the mode by which the frauds on the Government are accomplished. This is not extraordinary, when revenue officers who have the experience of years in facilitating frauds are retained in the Government service.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Shocking Accident—Two Men Instantly Killed.

Yesterday morning between seven and eight o'clock, a shocking accident occurred at Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania Railroad by which two men were hurried into eternity without a moment's warning. It seemed that the men, whose names were respectively Joseph Noble and David Bee, were employed in the ore bank of the Cambric Iron Works. At the time in question they had arranged the fuse for a blast, and were about leaving the place, after setting fire to the fuse, when the blast prematurely exploded, killing both men instantly. Mr. Bee was struck by a fragment of the ore, which nearly severed his head from the body. Mr. Noble was also struck by a fragment and his head crushed in. Both the bodies were mangled and lacerated in a terrible manner. The deceased were brothers-in-law, both married men, and leave families to mourn their awful death. The intelligence was first conveyed to this city by a telegraphic dispatch to a relative of the deceased, who started for the place on the first train thereafter.

A REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Republicans, true to the policy that has proved so brilliant a success thus far, propose to increase the tariff rather than to reduce it, contending that what we should lose in custom receipts we should more than make up in enhanced internal revenue, in consequence of the multiplication of industrial works, the improved condition of the mass of the people, the increase of capital and the general diffusion of prosperity. If protection be beneficial to the great leading interests of the Republic, we cannot have too much of it. That is the tenet of the Republican Party, and under that it has now been acting for eight years past, with a success so astonishing that nothing but the stupid perversity of partisanship could have induced the Democrats to oppose a policy upon which the country has done so well.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

House of Refuge—Report of Grand Jury.

The Grand Jurors at the late term of court resolved to avail themselves of an invitation given some time previously, to visit the House of Refuge in Allegheny City. On their return, S. J. Cross, Esq., the efficient foreman, presented the subjoined clear and satisfactory report, which the Court ordered to be filed, and published in the papers of the county.

PITTSBURGH, March, 1868.

To the Grand Jury of Beaver county, at Beaver, Pa.

At a regular meeting of our Board of Managers, I was instructed to invite you to visit our Institution, that you may have an opportunity of judging the management and workings of the Refuge.

You are at liberty to make this visit at any time throughout the year you find it convenient to do so. Sincerely,

(Signed,) H. L. Ringwalt, Sec.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for Beaver County:

The grand Inquest in and for said county make presentment as follows, to wit:

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, by resolution, invited this Jury to pay an official visit to that House. The invitation was accepted, and accompanied by Rev. D. P. Lowary, at present representing this county in the Board of Managers of the Institution, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Court, we went on Wednesday, Nov. 11th inst.

Our report must necessarily be both brief and imperfect, and to be better understood, should be read in connection with the "*Annual Report*," made by the Managers to the State Legislature, and the "Rules and Regulations" now governing the House. It is due, however, to the citizens of the county and to those having immediate charge of the House, that what follows should be written. Our reception at the hands of Rev. R. N. Avery, the efficient and popular Superintendent, and his amiable wife, and the accomplished and successful matron, Miss Belle McCoy; and indeed all the officers were both kind and cordial; and each appeared to vie with all others in hospitality and in the effort to interest and please. The officers seem, from the highest to the lowest, to evince the soundest judgment in their selection, and are evidently well qualified for their arduous and responsible work. They have our grateful thanks for their cheerful contribution to our comfort, and for the facilities they gave for our close and accurate inspection of the institution and its workings.

There are sixteen acres of land, two of which are inclosed within the wall. The original cost of the unfurnished buildings, was about sixty-five thousand ($65,000) dollars, and two wings have been subsequently added at a cost of about sixty thousand ($60,000) dollars. The amount of fire insurance upon the property now is sixty-five thousand ($65,000) dollars. The entire buildings are lighted with gas, which is manufactured on the premises, at a cost of about two dollars per day. About two thousand burners are employed three hours each evening, and about four hundred all night. Steam is used for warming nearly the entire buildings, as well as for heating water for washing and bathing. Much of the cooking is also done by steam. The school building for the large boys is 120 by 27 feet, and is capable of seating 215 pupils. It is divided by sliding doors into four rooms, and may at pleasure be thrown into one. The arrangement of this school building we regard as most admirable, and worthy of inspection and imitation. The school room for the smaller boys—they being separated from the larger, for wise and very apparent reasons, is 35 by 25 feet. There are also two other school rooms for girls, each of which is about 35 by 27 feet, making in all about six thousand (6,000) feet of area for school purposes, besides which there are, lavatories, etc., with a neat and commodious chapel, where every Sabbath the inmates are taught and preached to by the Superintendent and by neighboring clergymen.

The number of inmates at present is about 175 boys and 48 girls. About 100 of the boys are employed in making whips, 12 in the manufacture and repair of shoes for the inmates of the institution, others engaged about the grounds, and about 40 little fellows, in a separate building, are knitting. All the shoes and stockings worn by the inmates, are here, and by them manufactured, while the girls cook the food, make, mend, wash and iron the clothing for all. The boys—even the little chaps—make their own beds, wash, scrub, clean and take care of their apartments—and most admirably is it done. If they do not acquire habits of neatness and cleanliness, it will not be for want of training. The entire establishment, in doors and out, of two acres enclosed within the wall, is a model of extreme neatness and order. An inmate, and to her credit be it said, is in charge of the laundry department. She was admitted about two and a half years ago, at the age of sixteen years, and by her probity and industry, has risen to the position of an official, and, in justice she should at least be compensated as such.

The discipline of the House seemed to us hardly susceptible of much further improvement. Of 107 large boys at the dinner table, *none* had been corporally punished, and only *one* boy had been locked up for a short time for misconduct during the past three months. This fact, in view of the manifest quiet, order and attention, is most astonishing, and furnishes a theme worthy of the careful study of parents, guardians, and teachers of the young.

The food is plain but substantial, healthful, abundant and well prepared. Clothing plain, strong, durable and well adapted to the season.

The educational facilities are good. The schools are well graded, successful, and afford an education equal to our common system. The moral and religious instruction takes high rank. It receives something of the attention its transcendant importance demands. The day is always began and ended with devotional exercises.

As to results, we have only to say, that when the character of the inmates, the early history of the Institution, and the associations of many that have gone out, are considered, the wonder is that so many have been reclaimed. By reference to the Superintendent's report, we find that up to Dec. 31st 1867, of the 1055 boys that had been discharged, 707 were known to be good members of society, 84 doubtful, and only 105 were known to be actually bad members, of society. One hundred and five (105) have served in the army and navy, 27 of whom enlisted directly from the Refuge. Of the girls who have gone out, in all 422, 190 were known to be good members of society, 45 doubtful and 114 bad. Seventy-five per cent. of the children doing well. If all were bad, preying upon society, or kept at the public expense in prisons, the cost would be infinitely greater. Better far, to rescue, save, and strengthen in the right direction for a little time at the susceptible period of life, that they may have an opportunity to carve a destiny, of which, neither they nor their friends need ever be ashamed. Many instances could be given. The establishment of this Institution was a wise and beneficent measure. It ought to be sustained. Beaver county contributed $2500 to it, and is therefore entitled to one Manager, and this we have. There have been 47 children committed from this county since the House has opened, four of whom were sent last year. We have, then, it is submitted, a deep interest in this noble Institution. They, who are directly engaged in it, need our prayers, our encouragement and our support. Let these be liberally given, to the end that we may have performed our duty, to the unfortunate and friendless.

All of which respectfully submitted.

SAML. J. CROSS, Foreman.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN HEIRESS.

A Mysterious Transaction—Murderous Attack upon a Young Lady.

At the present time citizens living in the immediate vicinity of the corner of Michigan avenue and Sixth street are greatly agitated lest a murder and possibly other terrible crimes shall be committed. While one family is the most excited over the matter the feeling of insecurity is prevalent through the entire neighborhood. On Monday night last a bold and outrageous attempt was made to murder a young lady named Mary Sanford, residing with the family of Mr. Deering, who is the proprietor of a dry goods store on the corner above named. She was met by some villain at or near the corner of Eighth and Fourth streets, early in the evening, and came very near losing her life. The wretch, whoever he was, made three separate attempts to stab the young lady, and cut her hat in as many pieces, appearances would indicate, with a razor.

Several days since an anonymous note was sent to the house of Mr. Deering for Miss Sanford, in which the writer requested a private interview with her concerning matters which the person said interested her only.

The writer selected a certain locality and time for the meeting. Mr. Deering accompanied the young lady, but as nothing could be seen of the mysterious personage at the appointed place, they returned home.—Another note was then sent, which stated that the writer wished to see Miss Sanford alone, and appointed Monday evening as the time and the corner of Eighth and Fort streets as the place of meeting. On this occasion Mr. Deering remained at home, and another gentleman went as an escort with Miss Sanford. As they neared the locality last referred to, the gentleman walked down the side of Eighth Street, the better to observe any movements that might be made, while she walked on the other side of the street.—As she approached a secluded spot near Richardson's match factory, an unknown man jumped from near the fence and struck the young lady a powerful blow upon the head. She immediately cried for assistance, and the gentleman who had accompanied her rushed to her assistance. Before he could reach her, however, the would-be murderer had dealt her two other blows, and, observing that he was in danger of being captured, fled toward Lafayette avenue. He was hotly pursued and every effort made, but, in vain, to capture him. Miss Sanford was found not to be seriously injured, and she was escorted back to Mr. Deering's residence. Her hat and the anonymous letters are now in the possession of the police detectives, who are endeavoring to ferret out the assassin. We regret to state, however, that the chances for arresting the scoundrel are not good. The attack was made so suddenly that Miss Sanford had no opportunity to see the face of the party, nor even a fair chance to notice the color of his clothing.

Since this event several letters have been sent to Mr. Deering's residence, all of a threatening nature, but by whom they were written, or for what cause, remains a mystery, which the future can only solve. There is entertained one solution to the attempted murder, but this may or may not be correct. The statement was made to us by Mr. Deering, and we give it substantially as related.—Miss Sanford's parents formerly lived at Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and were quite wealthy. A brother of her father and his wife lived in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the family of the former—Mary being the only daughter—went to New Orleans to pay a visit to their relatives there. Miss Sanford was then quite young. She is now seventeen years of age. While at New Orleans her father and mother were stricken down with yellow fever and died there. Her uncle had took possession of the Sanford estate at Lyons, Iowa. They cared for Mary, as relations should, and her deceased father, Mary always passed, and was known as the daughter of the surviving Sanford, until very recently when these facts were made known to her that she was living with her uncle; that her father was dead, and that the property which she supposed belonged to her uncle was really her property. These things were made so clear to her that she could not fail to understand them, and she began to assert her rights under the circumstances.—From that time she was regarded by her relatives as a dangerous person (to them) to have about the premises. Grievances, real or supposed, it matters not, came thick and fast, and Miss Sanford, having previously formed the acquaintance of the Deering family—who were then engaged in the dry goods and millinery business at Lyons, Iowa—was afforded shelter by them. About two months since the Deerings came to Detroit (or rather returned here) and opened a place of business, the same as that managed by them in Iowa, on the corner of Sixth street and Michigan avenue. They brought Miss Sanford with them, and she has since remained with the family. This is the story as related to us by Mr. Deering, and he informs us that it is true.—*Detroit Trib.*

Earthquake in New Jersey.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday has the following: We are informed that on Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was very distictly felt at Elizabeth, N. J. There was no noise or explosion accompanying it, but the heaving of the earth, like the swell of the sea, was quite perceptible. There were four distinct shocks, each lasting about 1 seconds. In the interval, a resident of Elizabeth lifted the window, and looked out could discover no cause for the mystious rocking. Chairs, tables, beds, and every article of furniture swayed to and fro though they were on shipboard. The disturbance was observed and discussed by several.

Gen. Sheridan pursuing the Indians.

FORT HAYS, Kans., Nov. 10.—Gen. Sheridan and staff started to-day for the Canadian River, about 150 miles south of Arkansas, to assume command in person of the troops in the field operating in that section against hostile Indians. The recent operations north and on the republican have forced the Indians south, where they have about 7,000 warriors on the war path. Hard fighting is expected. Sheridan's forces number about 2,700, besides small expeditions acting in conjunction from New Mexico and Fort Lyon.

What a South Senator Says.

Hon. H. V. Miller, elected United States Senator from Georgia, has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he says: "I placed myself in opposition to nearly all my friends by frankly stating the terms tendered in the reconstruction acts. It speaks well for their generosity and it is not a little gratifying to me that while I actively and openly opposed them they retained their confidence. They very understand that I will not, as a citizen, or as a Senator, offer no factious opposition to General Grant's administration. On the contrary, so far as is consistent with my duty to my country and my obligations to the Constitution, I will sustain it."

MONTANA.—General Meredith, who has recently returned from an official sojourn of two years in Montana, brings a most encouraging report of the mineral and agricultural resources of that territory. Twenty-four million dollars worth of gold were mined in Montana last year, in addition to which enough food was raised to sustain the population, while the fertility of the fertile valleys of the territory is almost beyond computation. The prize wheat exhibited at the recent Territorial fair was a sample of a crop of twenty-three bushels to the acre, which averaged fifty-seven bushels per acre. Immigration increases every year, and society is fast assimilating itself to the States.

FROM TEXAS.

Private Details of the Assassination of the Hon. G. W. Smith.

A private letter, written in Jefferson, Texas October 7, says:

Perhaps the record of crime from the surrender presents nothing to compare with the killing of Smith and others here on Sunday night. I shall not go back of Sunday. You can read the letter of ——, which is correct, and will show you how the mob were treating Smith. On Sunday, after supper, when I remarked to a ——, "the cloud was in the atmosphere, and that we might look for something terrible," no noisy confusion foretold disorder, no riotous drinking or loud declamations gave cause for fear; but we concluded to ensconce ourselves where they would not be likely to look for us.

At about nine o'clock at night there arose a yell as if every demon of hell were unchained and doubly intoxicated with anger. They rushed into the enclosure where the citizens and soldiers stood, about twelve each, were standing around the calaboose where Smith was imprisoned, threw their weapons in the faces of the soldiers, and demanded their arms. The lieutenant in command surrendered, and they burst down the jail doors in a minute. The major in command was on the spot with his troops, twenty-five or thirty in number, who were contemptuously laughed at and told to stand and ground arms, all of which they did, of course, before a force of two hundred prepared assassins.

The Major went to the jail door and tried to talk with the mob. He had made three attempts, when they caught him by the collar and threw him out, telling him that they did not wish to harm him or his soldiers, but that he must not interfere. Smith fought them alone and unarmed until dead. He was shot eighteen times. Three negroes were shot—two dead. About twenty visited Judge Caldwell's house; he was hidden in the bushes and they missed him; twenty-five or thirty visited—for me, but fortunately I had not gone there that night, and, of course, disappointed them. They went to ——'s house to ascertain whether I was there the night before.

On Monday, ——, myself, and ——, using the remaining element of loyalty, were warned by our rebel friends that it had been determined to 'make a clean sweep,' and the commanding officer informing us of his inability to afford us any protection beyond a squad to accompany us away—we determined to leave. Judge Caldwell and I called upon the Board of Aldermen and Mayor, to ask of them an escort of responsible citizens to go with us in leaving the State—we were going to Shreveport by boat. The request beat them. They knew the effect politically and commercially that it would have upon the city and the merchants, and all becoming alarmed visited us and urged us to remain, pledging themselves to our protection. They promised to patrol the town and extend every guarantee, at the same time insisting that Judge Caldwell should speak the next day.—We stayed and yet live. Caldwell made a soft speech, but the circumstances, you know, were precarious. He went away last evening. I shall go as soon as I can. So will all. They propose merely to quiet the thing a few days, and then kill every Union man in the place. They have hell in them here as big as two mountains. Not a man of us would have got away but for the precaution of Major Curtis and his judgment.

The True Radicalism of Grant.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: There are two elements—Republicanism of principle and a Republicanism of passion. Gen. Grant we fancy will be found with the Republicans of principle. When the war closed he was denounced by many for his magnanimous terms to Lee, and afterwards when some proposed to punish the traitor by civil law, Gen. Grant firmly insisted that his pledge of protection must be respected. Neither during [illegible] manifested any feeling of vindictiveness towards the conquered, and it is hardly likely that he will begin at this late day. "Let us have peace" means something from him. It means safety and security for all loyal men in all their rights. But it does not mean vengeance or harshness. True magnanimity will crush a hostile idea with merciless severity, but not the individuals who have honestly entertained it. We shall have the laws obeyed, and the constitution in all its guarantees respected, in every part of the land. Those who persist in lawless behavior will suffer. But those who mean to obey will have every encouragement that the Government can justly give.

If we judge rightly, then, the administration of General Grant will be peculiarly satisfactory to that element in the Radical party which was last to become convinced of his fitness for the responsibilities of a President in these trying times. It will satisfy those Radicals who care for ideas; it will disgust those Radicals who care more for something else. The "political bummers," who were in such hot haste to "place him before the people," are likely to be disappointed. The true and honest men of the Republican party will find, we believe, that General Grant will accomplish all they sought by his election—the triumph of Radical principles, the settlement of all vexed questions on the basis of justice, and the restoration of the Union to a safe and enduring peace.

Presidential Majorities.

As near as can be ascertained, in the absence of official figures, General Grant's majority for President on the popular vote is about 265,000. This is the largest majority ever given except for Mr. Lincoln. In 1864 he receiving 411,281 majority over Gen. McClellan. Eleven States did not vote that year. In 1852, General Pierce obtained 214,869 majority over Gen. Scott; but as John P. Hale at the same time received 150,149 votes, Pierce's absolute majority was only 58,220. In 1832, when according to traditional belief, General Jackson carried the country overwhelmingly against Mr. Clay, he received a popular majority of about 100,000. In 1840, when General Harrison was regarded as having swept the field, he only got 145,000 over Mr. Van Buren. The only candidates who have received an absolute majority of the votes of the people since 1832 are Van Buren, in 1836, Harrison, in 1840, Pierce, in 1852, Lincoln, in 1864, and Grant, in 1868. From these statistics it appears that Gen. Grant has now received a larger popular majority than any candidate that ever ran for the Presidency since Electors were chosen by the people, except in the unprecedented instance of 1864.

GREASE ON CARPETS.—There is nothing that annoys a tidy housekeeper so much as to have her carpet spotted with lamp oil or grease, and we therefore make known for their benefit the following recipe for extracting oil or grease spots from carpets or clothes:—Cover the grease spot with whiting and let it remain until it becomes saturated with the grease, then scrape it off, and cover it with another coat of whiting, and if this does not remove the grease repeat the application.—Three coats of whiting will, in most cases, remove the spot, when it should be brushed off with a clothes brush.

A DOUBLE CROP.—A farmer near Richmond, Virginia, has raised two crops of potatoes and one crop of turnips from the same piece of ground during the present year. He first planted potatoes in the spring and gathered a fine crop. He then removed the vines, prepared the land, and planted it in turnips. The last crop of potatoes began growing on the 17th of August.

Eight years ago there were no Sunday schools in Germany; now there are 66, with 11,200 scholars; and in German Switzerland 19, with 2,358 scholars. Their origin is owing to the efforts of an American, Woodruff.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY

TELEGRAPH

FOR 1868-9.

Prepare for the Gubernatorial Campaign.

Now is the Time to secure a Cheap Newspaper for the coming Year.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania achieved a glorious victory in October and November, by electing their State and National candidates, notwithstanding the immense frauds committed by our political opponents. It now remains with the people to see that the standard bearers of our glorious party are properly sustained in their efforts to establish confidence in the stability of our institutions, renewed activity in all branches of industry, and the restoration of amity and good fellowship with all the people of our common country. That the TELEGRAPH has contributed its full share to the glorious victories recently gained, will not be denied, even by our political opponents. Look at the result in our own county, where the office labored night and day during the canvass, through the paper, and personal visits to our Republican friends in the county—the unprecedented majority of twenty-one hundred and ten was the result! We point also with pride to the result in our neighboring counties of Perry, Lycoming, Union, Snyder and Northumberland, where upwards of six thousand copies of the TELEGRAPH were weekly distributed.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

While personally we desire rest from political turmoil, at least for a while, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that our virulent opponents are already preparing for the Gubernatorial contest next year; and as we believe that in time of peace we should prepare for war, we would exhort our political friends to make preparations for coming contingencies at once, and

CIRCULATE THE NEWSPAPERS

among your neighbors. If you have a Republican paper in your county that is true and reliable to the party, it should be preferred to those printed in other counties. After you have done this, and you and your friends desire a true and reliable Republican journal from abroad, we would recommend to you either the

Weekly or Daily Telegraph.

They are published at the seat of our State Government, and will contain full reports of the doings of the National and State Legislatures. They will sustain our triumphantly elected leaders in the establishment of "PEACE" all over the land with all the power they cannot command.

The Telegraph belongs to no clique. If, of course, has its preferences before nominations are made for office; but when once made, the Telegraph has never failed, since it has been under our control, to sustain the candidates presented with the same energy and zeal as though its own personal friends were on the ticket.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

1 copy, one year		$5 00
5 copies,	In one package (per copy.)	5 00
10 copies,	" " (per club,	45 00
1 copy during the session of the Legislature,		1 50
10 "	"	10 00

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

1 copy, one year		$1 50
5 copies	(per copy)	1 25
10 copies	"	1 00

Clubs of from 20 to 50 will be furnished at lower rates.

These terms will hardly pay for the cost of the white paper on which the Telegraph is printed, and therefore the cash must accompany the order. Address,

George Berginer.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Carpets, &c.

1868. SPRING. 1868.

CARPETS!

M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street,

Are now opening a very

LARGE STOCK

OF

VELVETS, BRUSSELS,

3 Three Ply, Two Ply.

AND

COMMON CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

INDOW SHADES,

RUGS,

And every thing belonging to the

Carpet Trade.

M'CALLUM BROS.

51 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Rochester

MARBLE WORKS,

W. H. MARSHALL,

DEALER IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN

MARBLE.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF fine finished Head and Foot Stones that has ever been offered in Beaver county, at the very lowest cash prices.

All persons desiring Monuments and Head Stones, call soon and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We defy competition, both in finish of work and prices. [aug26'68:2mos.

WANTED.

1000 Bushels

OF

BUCKHWEAT,

AT

WILSON'S STONE MILLS,

New Brighton, Pa.

Nov. 11—2w

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.

nov27'67:1y.

Stray Heifer.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Pulaski township, Beaver county, on or about the 25th of October, a Red Roan Heifer, between two and three years old. No other marks perceivable. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 19, 1868.—3t C. K. CHAMBERLIN.

Stoves, &c.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTY.

• *LOOK AT THE PRICES!*

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 00
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16 00
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18 00

FRANKLIN PARLOR STOVES

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10 25
" 2, " " "	8 00
" 3, " " "	11 00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	9 00
" 3, " " "	10 00
" 4, " " "	12 00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93,	Grate 15¼ inc h,	6 00
" 94,	" 17 "	7 00
" 95,	" 18 "	8 00
" 96,	" 19 "	9 00
" 97,	" 19 "	10 00
" 98,	" 20 "	11 00
" 99,	" 21 "	12 00
No. 120,	" 21¾ "	13 00
" 121,	" 21¾ "	14 00
" 123,	" 22¾ "	15 00
" 78,	" 22¾ "	16 00

Fenders.

No. 73,	Plain Rod, Wide,	$2 25
" 73,	" " Narrow,	2 00
" 13,	Fancy " without Rod,	3 75
" 14,	" " "	3 50
" 83,	Plain Rod,	3 75
" 83,	Box, without Rod,	3 50
" 84,	" "	3 75

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces.

Plain Enameled,	$1 25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1 50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

MERRICK & CO.

oct14'68

FALLSTON FOUNDRY!

ENGINE & REPAIR SHOP

IN FALLSTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

HAVING refitted and enlarged my shop, and procured every variety and tools, and having secured the services of the best of mechanics, I am prepared to execute all work done to give entire satisfaction. I have on hand different patterns and styles of Reaping and Mowing Machine Rolls, and am prepared to make or repair all descriptions of machinery, on reasonable terms.

PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS.

I have all the best plow patterns that are in market among which is the "Great Western" with it has been THE plow of the county for the last fifteen years. Also almost all other Plows now in practical use.

STOVES! STOVES!!

I have on hand and will continue to manufacture a large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Of the latest styles and with all the modern improvements, which I will sell at modern rates. Among these is the GREAT REPUBLIC. This Stove has an extension top, which gives it a large surface without taking up much room, and it is now considered one of the best and most economical stoves in the market and is more durable than other stoves. The following persons, after having used the stove for a considerable length of time, may be referred to in proof of what is here said:

Dr. Isaac Winans,	Jacob Richards,
M. T. Kennedy,	James McClellan,
Eli Reno,	Capt. Woods & Gross,
John Watson,	Thomas R Davis,
Mrs. Gen. Patton,	Samuel Murphy,
Capt. J. S. Winans,	Miss Hollis,
William Sagers,	Hiram Shaw,
Joseph Darling,	Mrs. Patterson,
William Stuart,	James McDermitt,
Robert McGowan,	Samuel Dunlap,
Joseph Blackmore,	Thompson Johnston,
Mrs. Joseph Martin,	Mr. Crawford,
Mrs. Major Wade,	Mrs. Rev. Stephens,
Dr. J. D. McCreary,	Jonathan McKeever,
Milo N. Miller,	Judge Kairns,
David Leslie,	Richard Kalkie,
Capt. James Roney,	Solomon Prough,
Dr. C. R. Tuttle,	James Knowles,
William Reed,	David Calhoun,
Kelly Hunter,	Richard Staley,
John McLaughlin,	Joseph McFerran,
Samuel Taylor,	David Carr,
Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,	George Wilson,
Thomas Beacom,	James Thompson,
John Dunlap,	Mrs. Gray,
Milton Davis,	Harrison Reed,
Marcus Baldwin,	Milton Reed,
David Lloyd,	Boston Grove,
John M. Duncan,	William Grove,
J. V. Winans,	Washington Eagle,
Mrs. Robt. Andrews,	James Gadey,
Mr. Lobley,	Robert Graham,
Mr. Cass,	Thomas Bradshaw,
Frederick Katarar,	Milo Bradshaw,
Benjamin Franklin,	Dixon Reed,
Samuel Kennedy,	Capt. James Johnston,
George Evans,	Daniel Mansell,
John Jackson,	J. W. Funkhouser,
Halter Buchanon,	William Wagner,
Mrs. McPhillomy,	Mr. Chaney,
W. T. Reeves,	Henry Sulhur

The Beaver Argus.

BEAVER, NOVEMBER 25th, 1868.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The ARGUS has now a larger circulation than any paper published in the county Advertisers will promote their own interest by bearing this in mind.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	1w.	2w.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square—10 lines.	$4 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	10 00
Two squares	5 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three squares	6 00	6 00	9 00	11 00	18 00
Four squares	8 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
One-fourth column	7 00	10 00	13 00	16 00	25 00
One-half column	10 00	14 00	22 00	25 00	40 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	75 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special Notices, per line.....10

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except Transient Advertising, which must be paid in Advance.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 70 Fifth street, Chronicle building, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for THE ARGUS in that city.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending on the 21st of November, 1868:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
November 15,	34 deg.	58 deg.	46 deg.
" 16,	39 deg.	59 "	50 deg.
" 17,	47 deg.	51 deg.	40 deg.
" 18,	34 deg.	44 deg.	34 deg.
" 19,	35 deg.	44 deg.	34 deg.
" 20,	33 deg.	50 deg.	34 deg.
" 21,	35 deg.	55 deg.	36 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear for the first time in THE ARGUS to-day:

Millinery Goods—Joseph Horne & Co.
Special Notice—T. O. Morgan.
Wall Paper—L. J. Price.
Notice—Thos. Campbell.
Sheriff's Sales—J. S. Littell.

Beaver Post Office.—The Beaver Post Office will close at 10½ A. M. on thanksgiving day, and reopen at 3 P. M.

Nearby telegraphs Gen. Grant that he resigns the Post Office at Confederate X Roads. He purposes going into the grocery business.

The net earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad for the nine months ending the 30th of October last, was $2,389,593,23.—*Local.*

Wanted.—The loan of a copy of the work entitled "Vagabond Life in Mexico." Any person leaving the above named book at the ARGUS office for a few days will greatly oblige M. L.

Sanford's Troupe.—This famous troupe paid Rochester a visit last week. We were not present at the performances but suppose they were as interesting as usual. Sanford's Troupe is well known to every body.

Advertising has created many a new business; has enlarged many an old business; has revived many a dull business; has rescued many a failing business; has preserved many a large business; and insures success in any business.

The Vice President elect, with his newly found bride, passed this place last week on his way to Washington. Large crowds were in waiting at various points between Greenville and Rochester, to whom he presented himself and spoke pointedly and happily.

Application for Admission.—On presentation of the usual certificate, by S. B. Wilson, Esq., an examining Committee was appointed by the Court to examine Mr. John Wickham, and report at next term as to his qualification for admission to the Bar.

Radical Restoration.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. 4t.

Colfax Station.—A new station has been established on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about midway between Lincoln Station and Springdale, ten miles from the city, and named "Colfax," in honor of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, our Vice President elect. All accommodation trains on this road stop at "Colfax."

Editor Absent.—As our worthy editor is absent on a business tour, which will detain him through the week, and as we are a green hand in the way of localizing, we humbly beg the reader's pardon for all shortcomings which may be found, and they will have their reward, for "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy!"

New Church.—The newly erected M. E. Church, at Beaver Falls, was formally dedicated to public worship a week ago last Sabbath. The foundation has been laid with a view to future enlargement. The house designed for present use is 60 by 44 feet, and will serve as the lecture room when the building is enlarged.

Child Bitten.—On last Saturday morning a young daughter of Mrs. Keefer, named Adaline, living on Water street, in Rochester, was badly bitten by a dog as it had been sent on an errand to a family in the neighborhood, and was playing with one of the children when a dog belonging to the other child's parents sprung upon her and bit her face frightfully.

Death of an old Citizen.—Thomas Cairns, Esq., leading citizen of Lawrence county, died in New Castle last week at an advanced age. He was Commissioner of this county many years ago, and after the division, filled the same office in Lawrence County. He was a brother of Judge Cairns of this county, and was held in high esteem by those who knew him.

The Beard.—An economical method of producing the Grecian beard has been discovered. On rising in the morning, before breakfast, take, on an empty stomach, one pint of green chestnuts, two large green leeks, half a pound of raw cabbage, and a quarter of a pound of honey. A little milk and vinegar will add to the effect. The beard in the most approved form will appear in about half an hour.

Look out for Him.—The Columbus *Journal* says that a man named J. W. McKnight was made a member of Columbus Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., some time ago, and shortly thereafter was expelled for obtaining money under false pretense. He is now traversing over the country pretending to be in regular standing and swindling the fraternity wherever he can. Look out for him.

A statement has been made that there are 103,000,000 laying fowls in the United States, of which 50,000,000 lay one egg a day throughout the year. This would give an annual product of 18,250,000,000 eggs, which at sixteen cents per dozen, $243,333,333. At this rate chickens are an important commodity. It is said a Frenchman named De Sora, in the vicinity of Paris, raised in a large henery by the sale of eggs and fowls $40,000 per annum.

Leg Broken.—Mr. Benjamin Buckley, of Rochester, Beaver county, while working on the German Liberal Church now being built in that place, fell from the top of the same to the ground, on Friday last, and broke his leg below the thigh, besides somewhat injuring his spine. Dr. Winans, who kindly gave us the particulars, is the attending physician, and reports him as rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident.

Thanksgiving Day.—To-morrow is the day designated by the President and Governors of the several States as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Business in this community, we presume, will be generally suspended. The Presbyterians and Methodists of this place propose uniting their religious services. Rev. Mr. Lowary will conduct the exercises in the Methodist church in the morning, and Rev. Jas. Hollingshead in the Presbyterian church in the evening.

A new calculation upon the theory of sound has been made by a French writer. Sounds reach the ear in three ratios: Praises attain a speed of 4,921 feet per second; flattery is still more rapid, 5,900 feet per second; good advice only 49 feet, and bad advice, 4,101 feet per second; merited reproaches, 65 feet; slander 1,000 feet is faster than the wind, is 6,553 feet per second; lies and falsehoods, traveling with the same speed, also 6,562 feet, while truth and appeals to charity only attain 6 feet per second.

The Albany *Argus*, the late Mr. Seymour's organ, has revived from the defeat enough to express its worst dissent in advance from platforms in future. Its lament sounds like the wail of a deserted spirit. Hear it: "To deny the right of secession or to favor the extension of slavery—to pronounce the war a failure—and to put forth a creed of thirty-nine articles—seems to be a favorite amusement of the politicians of the Democratic party, and West, when assembled in Convention—but it is death to us. We propose in the future not to be the victims of these experimenters."

Sinking of a Steamboat.—The large and elegant side-wheel steamer J. N. McCullough collided with the powerful tow boat Tiger, at Madison, on the night of Tuesday the 17th, and sunk to her hurricane deck. One life was lost, that of a dock keeper, who fell overboard at the time of the disaster. The McCullough was only one year old, and when built cost $80,000. She is now valued at $52,000, and insured for $35,000 in the following Pittsburgh offices, for 5,000 each: Western, Monongahela, Citizens', Merchants and Manufacturers', Pittsburgh, People's and Allegheny.—*Pitts. Dispatch.*

New Buildings in Beaver Falls.—It is surprising with what rapidity this active and energetic town is increasing in both the number, size and beauty of its public houses, factories and private buildings.

We hear it estimated that from last to next January no less than 100 new buildings will have been erected in that town.

There are now in process of erection there a large and elegant hotel, located near the railroad, and a large stove foundry, owned by quite a number of men, and will employ a large number of hands. It will pay to make a visit to Beaver Falls, when a person is not too busy to do so.

Keeping Potatoes.—It is, perhaps, needless for us to caution our readers against leaving their potatoes exposed to the light, either out doors or in the cellar. They will, if so exposed, soon turn green, become soggy, and almost unfit for use. They should, if possible be kept in a dark, cool place, away from all danger of frost in winter. We think potatoes used to keep better in times gone by in the old dark cellars than now, in the modern cellars with their numerous windows. Some are in the habit of keeping their potatoes in pits in the ground, dug deep enough to be safe from the frosts. This may keep them well, but it is a troublesome plan. We have known them to be kept in the very best condition in barrels, and covered with sand.

A Good Idea.—Not long ago a petition was carried around by Mr. William Barclay, of this place, asking the town council to pass an ordinance to determine the quantity of coal hauled by haulers, in either of the following ways: 1st to measure and brand the wagons of coal dealers with the number of bushels they contain, or 2d, have a public scale and weigh each load of coal hauled. We should think the first proposal would be the most convenient; at any rate either idea is a good one, and worthy of consideration.

The Town Council met, we understand, but postponed the consideration of the measure, probably owing to the fact of the absence of members.

Court Proceedings.—The proceedings of the second week of November Term were brought to a close at a late hour on Saturday night. The Session was a close and laborious one. A number of very important cases were disposed of. The following is a brief summary:

Wm. Motheral vs. Jas. Fife et. al. Appeal from Arbitrator's award. Verdict in favor of defendants.

Jas. Robb, use of Sampson Marker vs. Henry Gamble. Assumpsit. Verdict of $200,75 for plaintiff.

Wm. Hunter vs. John Wilson. Slander. Verdict for plaintiff of $341 on first count in the declaration and a verdict for defendant on the remaining counts.

Chas. Coale vs. New Brighton Manufacturing Company. Summons case. Juror withdrawn and non suit by plaintiff.

Richard Tea vs. A. J. Dimond and wife. Mechanic's claim. Verdict for plaintiff for $437,45.

John C. Duff vs. Joseph Britton and W. C. Chamberlain. Covenant. Verdict for plaintiff in sum of $5,420,73 subject to opinion of Court upon reserved points, with interest thereon $514,93—in all $5,935,66.

"By their Fruits ye shall Know Them" is the real test of merit—of the character of institutions as well as persons—as the following letter of acknowledgment unquestionably demonstrates, and which we insert as a simple act of justice to the representatives of an old and respectable institution like the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., and a solid ground of comfort and assurance to its numerous policyholders in this vicinity, to the end that all may know that the promises made in its behalf by F. F. Lusk, Esq., special agent for this county, are kept to the letter:

FALLSTON, Oct. 29th, 1868.

S. M. Lovelidge, Esq. Gen'l. Agt. M. B. Life Ins. Co.

Dear Sir:—Accept my acknowledgements for the prompt payment through you by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of the $2,000 Policy on the life of my late husband, Thomas Perrott. It is a substantial gratification to find that the note given by Mr. Perrott in payment of one-half the premium has not been deducted from the face of the Policy, but has been balanced by a corresponding dividend in his favor.

You have my best wishes for the continued prosperity of your noble Company, which is thus found to be true to its obligations in the hour of severest calamity.

Respectfully yours,
MARY PERROTT.

Marriages.

PORTER—FOWLER—On Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1868, Mr. William Porter to Miss Sarah Fowler, both of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

CAREY—BARNES—On Tuesday, Nov. 17th, 1868, by Rev. J. M. Shields, Mr. Geo. W. Carey, of St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Helen D. Barnes, of Bridgewater, Beaver, Co., Pa.

EVANS—TINTSMAN—Oct. 14th, by Rev. James R. Mills, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rawdon Evans, of Pleasantville, Venango county, Pa., and Lola Tintsman of New Brighton.

MITCHELL—JOHNSON—Nov. 11th, by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jas. S. Mitchell, of New Brighton, and Lydia E. Johnson, of Fallston, Pa.

Deaths.

SHRODES—On the 15th of November, 1868, in Hopewell township, Beaver county, Pa., Mr. Samuel Shrodes, in the 49th year of his age.

FISHER—Hallie Fisher, youngest daughter of H. and M. Fisher, departed this life March, 1868.

The above deceased, two weeks previous to her departure from this earthly home to that home not raised with hands, but eternal in the Heavens was enjoying good health. But surely we all do fade as a leaf and like grass that withereth and the flower thereof falleth away. Yet the deceased was not as one dying without hope. Neither had she spent her life as a tale that is told. Very early in life she had chosen that better part which shall not be taken away from her; that of taking the cross of her Redeemer and drinking from that spiritual well which shall spring up in her a well of everlasting life. Her affections were not set on the things of this world. They were centered in that region above, wherein dwelleth joy, peace, gentleness and goodness. She was always ready to give words of consolation to the afflicted and to lend a helping hand to those in need. All those who knew her only knew her to love her. During her short illness many of those who were near and dear to her gathered around her sick bed to manifest their anxiety in her speedy recovery. But she was not desirous of remaining longer in this vale of tears. She longed for that immortal crown of glory which her Savior had secured for her by surrendering up his life on the cross upon Mount Calvary.

While laboring under her afflictions she preserved her memory to a wonderful extent. So great was it that she sang throughout, without ever having memorized it, that psalm commencing

I love the Lord, because my voice
And prayers he did hear.

Although the grave holds the clayey tenement, and the grass may grow green over her charnell house, yet her spirit has taken its flight to that land where the just are made perfect around the ministering throne of God.

When she was about to close her eyes in this world to open them anew in that world, wherein dwelleth no pain nor sickness, she could emphatically say Thou art my God, early did I seek Thee.

To Thee Almighty God, to Thee
My days I have resigned,
It doth please me now to look back and see
That my life was spent as Thine.

She leaves her widowed mother and brothers and sisters to mourn her loss. But ere a few more years have passed they too will meet her in that region where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying.

As a flower nipped by untimely frost soon called to decay.
So Hallie from their embraces was taken away.
But be still, fond troubled hearts; ye have no cause to repine.
She's but a flower transplanted to a fairer clime.

J. FISHER.

Missouri Correspondence.

WARRENSBURG, JOHNSON Co., Mo.
November 10, 1868.

EDITOR OF THE BEAVER ARGUS:—Dear sir: As I was born and raised in the State of Pennsylvania, and county of Beaver, and having a great many friends and acquaintances in that place who enquire of me concerning this State, I think I can answer them better by writing to you, and you will do me a great kindness by letting the people hear from me through your excellent paper.

I often hear from that section of the country, that we are very much dissatisfied with this State. Brother Seth M. Welsh tells me that it was currently circulated that A. W. Douthitt and myself were warned to leave the State, and that we were making our way as best we could back to Beaver Co. Well, sir, I will say to the friends of Beaver county that I never think of going back there to live, as much as I regard the people of Beaver county—for certainly I think a great deal of them. I love the very name of Pennsylvania, and feel proud of the old Keystone State which rolled up such a handsome majority for Grant and Colfax, for peace and human advancement and prosperity. There is a great deal of talk in your section about the Vigilance Committee hanging men every week. Well, sir, we have lived two years in this State, and in that time there have been seven men hung by the Vigilance Committee in this county. Their crimes were horse stealing, murder and threats. I do not admire that way of doing business, but the civil law can't get a fair chance at them. Arrest them and give them a trial at court, and by their own gang they will prove an *alibi* ninety times out of a hundred. But they very much fear the Vigilance Committee and make themselves pretty scarce about here.

This State has gone largely Republican. Well I will now say something about this county. The soil is of two kinds, black and mulatto. The latter is said to be the best. The timber lies along the creeks and tributaries, and is not of a very good quality, but when the people get their farms fenced with burdock they will want but little timber. Coal is plenty, but very little used. The Missourians don't admire stone coal. They say if they would cook their food with coal, it would taste of it. Corn used to be the great crop in this country, but now they are turning their attention more to raising wheat. Wheat has done very well since we have been in this State, and there has been a very large amount sown this fall. The farmers have sown generally from 15 to 200 acres, and grain looks very well. Wheat this year averages about 22 bushels per acre. There is a very large emigration to this State this fall, and I am glad to see them come; and I say come on, for there is room for many more, but the Rebel part of this county don't want the Yanks here—have no love for Yanks—got too much of them during the war. They call every man a yankee that ever lived east of the Mississippi. I believe this State in less than thirty years will be one of the foremost States in the Union. All that is wanted is plenty of good industrious men from the east—people who are not afraid to work. I will say to my friends who think this is the land that flows with milk and honey, come along, and if you will be industrious, you can have the milk and honey both. Land is still advancing. Land that was offered for $25, is held for $45 per acre now. As for being warned out of this State, that is all false—could not think of that, I would not boast of being very courageous, but I will say that I have not felt the least bit of fear. I go about my own business as I used to in Pennsylvania.

But as this communication is about long enough, I will now close, remaining yours as ever,

J. P. WELSH.

Special Notices.

Ask any responsible druggist what hair preparation he would most strongly recommend, and he will tell you that "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" is preeminently the best; and to otherwise prove the fact it received the highest premium at the New-Hampshire State Fair, in 1866.—*Baltimore Telegram.*

OYSTERS.—Our friend Morgan at Shallenberger's old stand, seems to care for our stomachs on Thanksgiving day, having provided for a plentiful supply of Malby's best H. and M. Oysters, which he sells at 55 cents per half-can. The 50 cent half-cans, or short filled, he does not keep. With fine Jersey Cranberries, Pickles in vinegar, new Hominy, new canned Tomatoes, Winslow's Corn, Turkeys in abundance, both live and dressed, with a host of other good things, we ought at least to be able to make out a dinner. Go and see him.

JOS. HORNE & CO.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the old and reliable Pittsburgh firm of Jos. Horn & Co.

Their house and assortment is the largest west of the mountains and purchasers can always be certain of finding everything in their line, in the latest and most desirable styles and in good goods. Purchasing for cash exclusively from importers and manufacturers they offer special inducements in prices, and our dealers and milliners will find it to their advantage to try them.

Notions with them is a specialty, and the department will be found to contain all that is wanted in that line, and as low as New York Jobbers' Prices.

Each Department is complete, and the articles contained too numerous to mention.

PERHAPS the best furs we get in this country come from Siberia. Siberia is that part of the Russian Empire east of the Ural mountains, and forms that part of the Asiatic continent which borders on the Arctic Ocean. It is distinguished for its fur-bearing animals, and for being very "fur" from any other place on the globe. For this reason the emperor of Russia banishes every body he don't like, and don't kill outright, to that country. But he doesn't dress them in furs after they get there. On the contrary he sets them to work in the mines, and whatever they dig he calls "mine." The furs are taken by the inhabitants of the country, and some of them are so valuable, for instance the sable, the ermine and silver-fox, that a considerable fortune is often realized from a few skins. Messrs. Snodgrass & Ross, 24 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, have a large and elegant supply of these Russia Furs on hand. Also a heavy assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes of every style. Call on them when you go to the city.

BEAVER MARKETS

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BEAVER, Nov. 25, 1868.

Flour per bbl	$10,75	Eggs per doz	35
Dried Apples per bu.	2,50	Butter per lb	45
Dried Peaches per bu.	4,75	Hams per lb	22
Wheat per bus	1,80	Shoulders	14
Corn per bus	80	Sides per lb	18
Oats	90	Tallow per lb	12½
Flax Seed per bus	2,25	Lard per lb	18
Beans per bus	3,00	Candles per lb	30
Potatoes	80	Molasses per gal	1,00
Onions	1,50	Refined Oil	60
Corn Meal	1,20	Crude Oil	25

New Advertisements.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Millinery Goods,

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, Nets, Crapes, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Embroideries, Dress and Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

and Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons, Loops, Gimps, Gimlets, Hosiery and Gloves in all qualities and varieties, Hoods, Shawls, Cape, Leggins, Worsted, Yarn and Knitting Materials, Corsets plain and embroidered, Hoop Skirts, including "La Panier," Head Nets and Hair Braids, Woolen Goods,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Felt and Boulevard Skirts, new and stylish Patterns, Fancy Goods and Small Wares,

NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

Arrival of New Goods daily at New York Jobbers' Prices.

☞ Paper Collars of the best makes.

Orders solicited. No. 77-79 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov21-1y

WALL PAPER.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

AT

L. F. PRICE'S,

Broadway, New Brighton.

Wall Paper

as cheap as can be purchased in Pittsburgh or elsewhere, and the

Largest and Best Stock in the the County,

and decidedly the best of

BOOKS,

both Schools and Miscellaneous.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

JEANS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

as cheap as any in the vicinity. Give me a call before purchasing.

Nov25tf

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!

Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!

CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

A larger and better Stock than we have ever before kept. Mens' and Boys', Womens', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes and Gum Shoes, just bought and

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa,

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

Respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.

mar17'68:1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 12TH, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following tract of land in North Sewickley tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the North and east by William McCleery, on the west by Robinson and McCleery and South by Whisler's heirs, containing 43 acres, more or less. About 25 acres cleared and under fence, on which are erected a dwelling house part frame and part log, containing three rooms, a log barn, about 75 bearing apple and other fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Jackson at the suit of Joseph F. Wilson.

J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 24th, 1868.

NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified not to purchase a Due Bill given by me to JACOBS TRAW, PUEBE, for the amount of Thirty Dollars, as the same was procured without value received.

Nov. 25, 1868. THOS. CAMPBELL.

House Furnishing Goods,

WHOLESALE and RERAIL.

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Sets, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, FRUIT JARS AND CANS.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & H. REGGS & CO.,
No 124 Federal St., Alleghany City, Pa.
sept9'68:tf.

WINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard, near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard
apr15'68:tf. CHARLES ROEDEL.

Dry Goods.

New Fall Goods

AT

S. J. Cross & Co's.,

ROCHESTER, PA.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.

Plain Flannels, Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Alpaccas,
Merinos, Delaines,
Ginghams, Prints,
Shawls, Hosiery,
Gloves,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CANTON FLANNEL.

READY MADE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HATS AND CAPS

NEW STYLES AND CHEAP

Boots and Shoes,

FOR SALE LOW

ALSO,

Our usual Stock of

HARDWARE AND NAILS.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES

Bacon, Oils,
Paints,
Grain, Putty,
Grain, Flour, Salt, Feed, &c., &c.

We buy often and keep our Stock full and fresh, always having something NEW to show our customers

WE BUY CLOSE AND SELL CLOSE

CALL AND SEE!

S. J. CROSS & CO.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

WINTER OPENING,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Now Opening a fine Stock of

SHAWLS SHAWLS.

Blankets, Blankets, Flannels, Flannels,

CHEAP.

Ladies' Back Cloth and Dress Cloths, Waterproofs, Chinchilla Cloths for Sacks, Opera Flannels, Plain and Fancy Colors, Yarns, plain and fancy colors, German Wool, Zephyr Knit Goods, Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Sontags, &c., &c., &c.

'Gloves and Handkerchiefs,'

a very good variety.
Special attention paid to KID GLOVES.

Balmoral and Seamless Skirts,

including the very stylish

New Felt Skirts.

Veil Stuffs, Crape Veils, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS

Of every description.

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts, Drawers and Suspenders, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Velvets, Frames, Silks, &c., &c.

☞ By far the largest stock of Millinery Goods ever brought to this county and cheaper than you can buy them at any other place.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

a large stock.

EMBROIDERY AND LACES

A good assortment always on hand.

Hats & Bonnets altered and done over.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

We invite our friends and the public to call & examine our new stock of

FANCY GOODS!

WE CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Don't forget the place.

nov11'68:tf. J. H. BENCE, Beaver, Pa.

J. H. BORLAND

WHOLESALE & COMMISSION DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND GUMS.

Has removed from 102 Third Avenue, to the large and commodious rooms,

NOS. 53 AND 55 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

And has on hand the largest and best selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,
GAITERS & GUMS

In the City, and will be sold at cheaper rates than in Philadelphia or New York. Most of the Goods are manufactured expressly

FOR MY OWN TRADE.

I would invite the Cash and Short-Time buyers to Call and Examine my Stock before purchasing, elsewhere, as you can save money.

GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Retail Store No. 93 Market Street, 2 doors from 5th.

J. H. BORLAND,
53 & 55 WOOD STREET.

LIME, LIME,

Try it. LIME, Try it.

At the new Monitor Lime Kiln,

20 Cts. Per Bush.

THIS LIME HAS BEEN PRONOUNED BY ALL who have given it a fair trial to be the best Lime they ever used. There is no ashes or cinders in it for the coal is burned with the stone to burn it. As I can burn Lime much cheaper I will sell lower than any one else, and give

BETTER PRICES,

Contractors, Builders and others using a large amount of Lime can buy from 4 to 5 cents per bushel less at the

MULVANON LIME KILNS

than they can elsewhere, and get Lime that is worth nearly five cents per bushel more.

TRY IT EVERYBODY

Lime delivered in Rochester at 25 cts. per bushels and orders to Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, or to

W. J. DUNN,
BEAVER P. O.

P. S.—No charge for any core that is found in the Lime. [oct7,68:y]

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of T. J. CHANDLER & Co., was dissolved by the withdrawal of A. M. WHISLER.—Any person indebted to said firm will call at T. J. CHANDLER'S immediately and settle, as we desire a settlement of our accounts.

T. J. CHANDLER,
A. M. WHISLER.

The business will be continued under the names of T. J. CHANDLER & SON, who will insert Teeth, from one to a full set, in the shortest possible notice and guaranty them to be of the Best Material, of an easier workmanship. As for our filling, it cannot be surpassed as numbers of our patients can testify.

T. J. CHANDLER & SON.

Rochester, Pa., November 4, 1868. [nov4'68—tf.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name of Anderson, Arbuckle & Co., of Rochester, Pa., in the foundry business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of October. The business will be conducted in the future under the firm name of Arbuckle & Scoff. Persons having claims against the old firm will please present them at once; and those indebted will confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts as early a day as possible.

J. J. ANDERSON,
JAS. ARBUCKLE,
SAMUEL SCOFF.

Legal.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Beckenbaugh, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, at the office of Hon. H. Clay[illegible], Monongahela Bus. Co., Pittsburgh, or at his residence, No. 39 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City.

WM. MARR,
W. M. CLANEY, Admr's.

oct21:6t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Adam Beckenbaugh, late of Rochester Borough, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

J. JOHN S. LITTLE, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane A. Williams, late of Economy, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to the undersigned.

nov11 E. BAILEY WILLIAMS, Admr.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Abner Wolf, dec'd, late of Rochester Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. H. WOLF, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Salen Castle, deceased, late of New Brighton, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Hultz, dec'd., late of Brighton Tp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH G. WILSON, *Administrator.*

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Wm. R. Calhoun, of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to

JOHN R. CALHOUN,
WM. I. McCLURE, Admr.
nov11*

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of John Shane, late of Hopewell tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to

JAMES HARSHA,
ISAAC SHANE, Executor.
oct14.6t.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of J. S. McClure, late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay to

J. M. IMBRIE, Administrator.*

Executor's Notice.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of James Hood, of Hanover township, Beaver county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

R. A. MOON, Hookstown,
ELIZA HOOD, Hanover tp., Executors.

License Notice.

Applicants for License at November Sessions, 1868.

EATING HOUSE.

W. W. Seely.....Rochester Boro.
John Chalk.....Rochester Boro.
John Boswell.....New Brighton Boro.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

Oct. 21, 1868.—3t.

J. C. Frouk } In the Court of Common Pleas of
vs. } Beaver County, No. 98, November T.,
D. B. Jeffries. } 1867, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

Michael Grim } In the Court of Common Pleas of
vs. } Beaver county, No. 149 March T.,
R. Pritchard & Co. } 1868, Foreign Attachment in debt.

October 19, 1868, on motion the Court give judgment against defendant. Same day Narr and Affidavit of claim being filed rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages in the above case.

Notice is hereby given that said damages will be assessed at the Prothonotary's office, on the 24th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro.

Nov. 18—6w

U. S. Marshall's Office,

W. D. of Pennsylvania,

PITTSBURGH, November 14th, 1868.

THIS is to give Notice: That on the 10th day of November, 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Samuel Bailey of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and William G. McCandless of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, partners as Bailey & McCandless, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 115 Federal St. Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Penna., before John N. Purviance, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the following described property, to wit: A Farm situate about three-fourths of a mile from the Borough of Beaver, in Brighton township, containing 105¾ acres, 75 acres being cleared and in a good state of cultivation, (nearly all of which is well set in timothy and clover), the balance well timbered, a good portion being locust. This farm is well adapted for grazing purposes, being well watered by a small stream, and a number of never-failing springs. A portion of it is well located for the culture of grapes. It is underlaid with numerous veins of coal, and fire clay, and has erected on it a new two-story frame dwelling and other out-buildings.

Also, four acres of land, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and other out-buildings, with an abundance of fruit trees, &c., in full bearing. This beautiful lot is situate on the plain midway between Beaver and Vanport, and in full view of both. It is well located for gardening, having been used for that purpose, and is the most desirable location for a country residence anywhere to be found in the vicinity of Beaver.

Also, two large and commodious dwelling houses with lots adjoining, situate on the south side of the Diamond, fronting the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver. They are beautifully situated in the central part of the town, and are in good order and repair, one of which has been lately rebuilt with all the modern improvements both as to comfort and convenience, having attached all the necessary out buildings, with stabling, &c., the grounds are well arranged and supplied with shrubbery, and an abundance of fruit of all descriptions.

Also, eight acres of coal land near Shippingport on the Ohio River, this land is all underlaid with a four and one-half feet vein of choice coal, and is easily operated from a bank now open on the premises.

Also, one-fourth interest in 8 acres of coal and oil land situate on Mill Creek, near Hookstown, Beaver county. The above described property will be sold on liberal terms, all together or in

Miscellaneous.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD!

THEY BRING THE FIRST SEWING MACHINES ever made, and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

Elias Howe, jr.,

Since their first introduction 1846. Shefiny rovements upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection, and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machine do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch; also, the invention of Mr. Howe alike upon both of the fabric, Sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIDLER & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

LOOK HERE!

LIME!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS ENGAGED IN MANUfacturing Lime at Vanport, Beaver county, Pa.—His Kilns are known as the

"Power's Kilns"

Fresh Lime, and free of stones, can always be had, on short notice. I will sell as cheap as the cheapest. All orders left at the Kilns, or letters addressed to me at Beaver, Pa., will receive prompt and careful attention. Lime delivered, whenever wanted.

AMOS DOUTT.

mar25'68:1y.

Reineman, Meyran & Seidle,

No. 42 Fifth st., 1 door from Wood, Pittsburgh,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PURE Silver Ware, French Clocks, Plated ware of every description. Tea sets, Spoons, Forks, &c., Watch Makers tools and material, and agency of the celebrated

AMERICAN WATCHES.

We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American made

CLOCKS!

to be found in any city east or west.

Persons in want of any article in our line either at wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York city.

WATCH REPAIRING.

To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch makers) we pay very special attention; we employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine, delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care—for the trade or individuals—may rely on getting the utmost satisfaction. Work may be sent in by express or otherwise.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers and Silversmiths,
42 Fifth street, PITTSBURGH
apr20'68:1y.

G. W. PUSEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

and TEAS,

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUIT,

Pickles, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce sold on commission, and prompt returns made.

NO. 49 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City, Penn'a.

aug27,'67:1y.

ORGANS.

A LEADING EASTERN PAPER SPEAKS AS follows of the great Eureka Organ: There is nothing so humanizing, so beautiful, so elevating as music, and nothing that we heard for many years comes so near the perfection of sweet sounds as the Eureka Organ, made by Shoninger & Co., New Haven Conn. This instrument has the new Vox Humana Stop, which is such addition to the old organs as to enhance their worth fifty fold. This stop creates, by a fan, a trill like unto the warbling of the whole feathered tribe, doing away with the bellowing hoarseness so detrimental to wind instrument. The volume of music it gushes forth is powerful, rich, and full of pleasing melody, such as entrances the senses and intoxicates the ear. No person would think of weariness, where a performer was touching the pearl keys of the Eureka.

These most excellent instruments are for sale only by the agents.

MESSRS. HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO.,
53 Fifth Avenue.

Also, agents for the celebrated MARSCHALL & MITTANEE PIANOS. [oct28'68.

THE PITTSBURGH

REAL ESTATE REGISTER

IS PUBLISHED BY

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate Agents and Brokers,

Office No. 139 Fourth St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DONT FAIL TO GET ONE. SENT FREE TO any address. [oct14'68.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for SPRING and SUMMER wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first c Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all portions England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France in Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, Pa apr26'68.

HERMAN HIRSH. MARK HIRSH. SIMON HIRSH

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

G. W. Martin,

(SUCCESSOR TO R. A. WILSON.)

DEALER

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

At the old stand, in the

DIAMOND,

Rochester, Pa.

WHERE HE OFFERS

GREAT BARGAINS.

ALL WORK

Warranted.

G. W. MARTIN.

G. W. MARTIN. G. W. MARTIN.

M. WILLRICH.....J. M. HARTFORD.

WILLRICH & HARTFORD

Have now Opened the Finest Selection of

FALL AND WINTER BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS

AND

LOW PRICES

Call and examine our Stock

NO. 100 MARKET STREET,

Corner of Fifth, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale Dealer in and Manufacturer of

BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

NO. 91 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1863, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

Applications for Central and Western Pennsylvania to be made to B. S. RUSSELL, Manager, oct14'68. Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMERS!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT IS COMPOSED PRINCIPALLY OF THE CELebrated GUANO from

ALTA VELA,

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

FLOUR DECLINED!

S. J. Cross & Co's Retail Prices.

Best White Wheat Warranted.

25 lb.	Sack	$1.35.
50 lb.	Sack	2.65.
Barrel		10.50.

SECOND QUALITY, 'STARK COUNTY.'

25 lb.	Sack	$1.10.
50 lb.	Sack	2.20.
Barrel		8.75.

Rochester, Nov. 4th, 1868:tf.

STRAW! STRAW!! SRRAW!!!

FARMERS SAVE YOUR STRAW, AND bring it into the Glass Works. Nine Dollars per ton cash on delivery paid for good sound Oats Straw. oct14'68:3m. SEMPLE & FRY.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 13th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. [Train leaving Chicago at 5:35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 9.15 P. M., leaves daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	215PM	130AM
Rochester	815	1040	353	300
Salem	1021	1250PM	518	447
Alliance	1125	115	605	540
Canton	1215PM	158	650	636
Massillon	1240	218	709	697
Orrville	128	308	745	745
Wooster	207	330	808	745
Mansfield	400	500	943	916
Crestline	445	530	1015	945
	600	604	1015	1010
Bucyrus	625	640	1041	1035
Upper Sandusky	719	719	1114	1056
Forest	749	751	1147	1117
Lima	908	908	115AM	1227PM
Van Wert	1015	1016	207	138
Fort Wayne	1210PM	1150	350	300
Columbia	110	1237AM	536	537
Warsaw	153	129	443	422
Plymouth	240	205	533	510
Valparaiso	447	415	734	635
Chicago	700	620	910	530

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp
Chicago	830AM	930PM	535PM	450AM
Valparaiso	959	1105	710	697
Plymouth	1125	1237AM	900	910
Warsaw	1231PM	122	950	1020
Columbia	100	217	1030	1115
Fort Wayne	200	315	1115	1230PM
Van Wert	302	420	1215AM	208
Lima	403	535	125	319
Forest	509	653	219	443
Upper Sandusky	532	718	242	514
Bucyrus	609	801	316	557
Crestline	635	830	340	630
	635	910	355	630AM
Mansfield	722	937	424	610
Wooster	815	1100	550	810
Orrville	845	1127	615	841
Massillon	946	1157	647	920
Canton	1002	1213PM	703	940
Alliance	1045	1255	805	1040
Salem	1114		833	1125
Rochester	1255AM	302	1005	125PM
Pittsburgh	255	410	1110	240

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leave Youngstown at 9:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. ; Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. m.arr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m; Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. - Returning, leaves Allegheny, 4:15 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p, m; Youngstown, 7:20 p. m.

F. R. MEYERS, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 14, 1868, trains will leave Station daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	835AM	1210PM	.....	320PM
Euclid Street	846	1221	.....	331
Hudson	950	108	.....	44
Ravenna	1023	141	.....	51
Alliance	1130	220	.....	60
Bayard	1154	246	.....	....
Wellsville	125PM	400	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom.
Wellsville	830AM	400PM	.....	....
Bayard	1023	554	.....	....
Alliance	1120	627	.....	745AM
Ravenna	1206PM	704	.....	831
Hudson	1239	733	.....	910
Euclid Street	137	714	.....	7107
Cleveland	150	715	.....	1030

GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	1055AM	610AM	200PM	....
Bridgeport	1115	625	210	....
Steubenville	1215PM	743	307	....
Wellsville	145	850	430	605AM
Smith's Ferry	207	913	452	635
Beaver				
Rochester	245	950	535	730
Pittsburgh	355	1055	640	840

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	600AM	900PM	435AM	830PM
Rochester	710	305	550	440
Beaver		000	000	000
Smith's Ferry	737	335	633	5?5?
Wellsville	825	405	715	605
Steubenville	925	500	80 5	....
Bridgeport	950	515	81 5	....
Bellair	1045	620	92 5	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrive
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard, 955, a. m.
Bayard, 12:10 m.	N. Philadelph 300 p m.

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

DAWSON & RICHARDSON

Beaver Falls, Pa.

HAVING JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
NAILS,
DRUGS, &C.

Window Glass all sizes and double strength. Special attention paid to filling orders for large size window glass, &c.

Also,
LINSEED OIL,
CRUDE BURNING OIL,
BENZINE,
COALE'S PATENT DRYER.

Paints o all Colors, Ground, Dry and in Oil.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our stock of Paints before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, Choice Brands of Flour in Barrel and in Sacks. All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Remember the place, first door above the Cutlery, opposite side of street.
?10'67:tf.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the GROCERY and PROVISION STORE of G. W. Berkimer, on Brighton street, Rochester, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has added largely to the Stock, and is now prepared to furnish at the lowest possible rates, all articles usually kept in a first class Provision Store.

J. SHARP.

I take pleasure in recommending Capt. Sharp to my old customers, and trust they will extend to him the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon myself.
may6'68:3mos. G. H. BERKIMER.

FARMERS Take Notice!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PLACED THEIR Grist Mill in thorough repair with new Bolts, &c., and having secured the services of William Sedtake, our old miller, and late of the Industry mill, we are prepared to warrant all work and give the largest turn out of any mill west of the mountains.

Come One, Come all and Try us ! !

LUMBER, SHINGLES

AND LATH, as cheap as the cheapest.

J. & H. DARRAGH,
oct?68. Sharon Mills, Beaver county, Pa.

HIRSH & BROTHERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 29 ST. CLAIR STREET.

(Opposite Iron City College.)

PITTSBURGH PA.

Clothing made to order on short notice.
nov?'67:1y.

Drugs & Medicine

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheesman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of
LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY,
Ever offered outside of the city at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

july1'68 J. MOORE.

The Last Great Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the hair makes it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

?1?80,tf.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY

TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE

BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

No. 45 Wood streets,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No. 102 and 104 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa. [oct?'67:1y.

BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. OVER ALL COMPETITORS. BARRETT'S Vegetable HAIR RESTORATIVE Was decided by the N. H. State Fair and is now conceded by the public to be the very best Preparation for Restoring Gray or faded Hair to its original color; promoting its Growth, eradicating Humors and Dandruff, and for Dressing and Beautifying the Hair. It is free from poisonous drugs, does not stain the finest fabric, and leaves the Scalp CLEAN, the Hair RICH, and GLOSSY. FIRST PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all other and dealers in Medicines.
mar18'68:1y.

R. W. & W. SNODGRASS,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

CORNER OF

Federal and Lacock Streets, Allegheny,

(First corner below Depot.)

DEALERS IN

LEADS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PROPRIETARY MEDICINES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

House Furnishing Goods,

WHOLESALE and RERAIL,

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSes and Glassware, Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow ware, Market and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Nets, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c., Also, FRUIT JARS AND CANS.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & H. REGGS & CO.,
No 124 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
sept9'68:tf.

WINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard
apr15'68:tf. CHARLES RORDEL.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW FALL

AND

WINTER DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED

AT

James A. Fortune's

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF **DRY GOODS** Ever brought to Beaver County, and the Cheapest

DRESS GOODS.

An endless Variety

REPPS all colors, MERINOS, PLAIDS, ARMURES, DELAINES, &C., &C., CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS, COUNTRY FLANNELS, Cheap.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

We are bound to sell at **Pittsburg Prices. Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching Done to Order.**

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roesaler,

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the service of Walt Galey formerly of Bridgewater.

1868. 1868.

FALL.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE STOCK, AT

J. W. BARKER & CO.'S.,

59 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN, And HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CLOTHES, JEANS, CASSIMERES, SHEETINGS, SATINETS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, HOSIERY.

And Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children **Cloaks** of all materials, on hand and made to order.

French Merinoes, all wool, full width, choice colors, 70 cents, formerly $1.00.

Water-Proofs, good quality, $1.00.

White Blankets, 10x4, all wool, $4.00.,

Best Prints, at 10¼ cents.

Country Merchants supplied by dress patterns, piece or package at lowest eastern rates.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

MRS. E H BEACOM,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a select assortment o

Fall Goods

which she offers to the public at the lowest possible rates. The stock embraces every variety of

Ladies and Gentlemens Woolen Goods

Plain and Fancy Yarns,

ZEPHYRS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, VEIL STUFFS,
CORSETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES
COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY,
COLORED CAMBRICS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES
DRILLING,
PAPER MUSLIN.

Also a good assortment of
LADIES MISSES, AND BOYS

FALL HATS

which will be increased as the season advances.

She asks a continuation of the patronage of her friends and the public generally. Goods not on hand can be had at twenty-four hours' notice.

Call and Examine!

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

3d St. Opposite the U P Seminary.

Sep16tf.

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS, of the

LATEST STYLES,

For Fall and Winter wear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

in latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH.
BRIDGEWATER PA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. PROMPT RETURNS

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Opera House Auction Room,

NO. 60 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBUGH

Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Dry Goods and Notions

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING.
apr?'68:1y.

Hardware.

A. S. Harvey,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

Hardware.

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL selected Stock of

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Cheese, Soaps, Bacon, Fish.

Hardware.

NAILS AND WINDOW GLASS.

STONEWARE.

Pine Churns, Oak Churns Willow Baskets, Peck Measures, ½ Bush. Measures, Split Baskets.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ALSO

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

By the Barrel or in Sacks, constantly on hand.

Prices very low, call and see.

A. S. HARVEY.
oct?'67:1y. Bridgewater, Pa.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

LINDSAY, STERRIT & RUWER

Importers and dealers in

HARDWARE

—AND—

CUTLERY.

Entire New Stock just opened and will be offered to the trade at the

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEAR UNION DEPOT,

337 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TINWARE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

I PROPOSE KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND all kinds of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, which I will sell

AT THE LOWEST PRICE

Tin Roofing, Spouting & Job Work

Done to order in the best possible manner, and on shortest notice.

Using none but the best of material, and having none but the best of workmen,

WE WARRANT ALL WO

SHOP ON THE LOWER END OF

Third Street

BEAVER, PA.

Give us a Call, and Examine our Stock.

Japanned ware kept constantly on hand.

O. R. ANSHUTZ.

JOHN ENGLAND. JOHN BINDLEY.

JOHN ENGLAND & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

AND

File Manufacturers,

263 *LIBERTY STREET,*

Old Files Re-Cut. PITTSBURGH, PA.

aug26'68:3mos.

J. S. WINANS,

DEALER IN

Hardware,

Iron, Nails, Glass, and Agricultural Implements.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE, MECHANIC'S TOOLS, always kept on hand.

Also, agent for the **WORLD'S REAPER AND MOWER, OHIO MOWER** ad the **TORNADO THRESHER.**

East side Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.
may?'68.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Guages, Whistles & Valves, Iron & Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

And every description of goods for

WATER, GAS & STEAM.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Send for a Price List. [apr23'68:1y.

Glassware Lamps, and Carbon Oil,

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

FRUIT JARS AND FRUIT WAX IN CONNECtion with Lamps, Chandeliers, Glassware and Carbon Oil trade. Manson Willoligilby's and Newman's Self Sealers Union, O. K. and Cork Glass Jars, Rockingham and Tin of the very best in the Market, wholesale and retail. 3000 pounds IX's, and XXX Fruit Wax just received, please call before purchasing.

J. P. SMITH & CO.,

187 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Groceries.

New Firm. New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public at their OLD STAND,

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS and CARPENTER TOOLS
ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN,
WHITE LEAD
and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty.
Queensware and Willow Ware,

Flour, Flour, Flour!

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. We can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

—ALSO AGENCY FOR—

BUFFALO SCALE CO.

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICES

—ALSO AGENTS FOR—

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

Retail Goods delivered free of Charge

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Cor. Railroad Crossing and New York St

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provision, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Woodenware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the patronage.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH

Rochester Oct. 1st, 1867—oct9'67:1y

SIMON SNITGER & CO.

(At the old stand, 3rd street Beaver, Penn'a.)

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF

GROCERIES,

SUCH AS

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SORGHUM, RICE, PEPPERS, SPICES, SOAPS, CANDIES, RAISINS, ENGLISH CURRANTS, FIGS,

FLOUR, FEED, FISH, GRAIN, &c., &c.

They are constantly receiving a fresh assortment of these articles, and the public may rely upon getting from them as good as the market affords.

All goods delivered if required.
Jan13:1y.

T. O. MORGAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge in all Villages.

BRIDGEWATER, PA., Aug. 19, 1868.

J. C. Hammond,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c.,

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT FOR CASH. A good assortment of the different kinds of goods always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.

Call and see me on Connecticut street, near the Public School House, in Rochester, Pa. [june?'68:1y.